The Literary Digest

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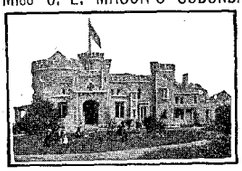

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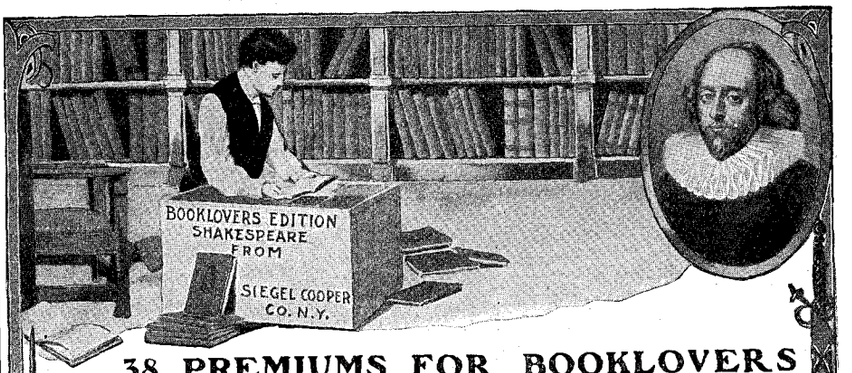

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law[1], *n.* **1.** A rule of action established by recognized authority to enforce justice and direct duty; a legislative enactment; specifically, a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state; as, the *laws* of God and man.

The following distribution of law is that made by Wharton in his "Law Lexicon":

LAWS.

Between God and Man. | Between Man and Man.

Natural. | Revealed. | National or Municipal. | International.

Constitutional. | Canon or Ecclesiastical. | Common Law. | Equity.

Public or Criminal. | Private or Civil.

2. A system of rules or regulations recognized by men or nations as governing their intercourse one with another; as, international *law*; the Mosaic *law*; English *common law*. **3.** Specifically, in the Scriptures, the Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses; as, the *law* and the prophets. **4.** The system of rules applied in common-law courts, as opposed to that in courts of equity. **5.** Trial by legal or judicial process; as, to go to *law*. **6.** The interpretation and application of legal principles or enactments; legal science; *jurisprudence*; as, *expounding the law*; learned in the *law*. **7.** The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes; a formal statement of such uniformity in any given class of cases; also, the assumed cause of such uniformity; a rule of the universe; as, the *law* of gravitation. Called also a *law of nature*.

Law is physical, established sequence; intellectual, a condition of intellectual action in order that truth may be reached; and moral, an imperative which determines the right guidance of our higher life.
K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 737. [SH. & CO. 78.]

8. A rule established by custom or precedent; as, *laws* of etiquette; a philological *law*. **9.** A known or recognized rule of action, as for governing human conduct, emanating from or attributed to the Deity; as the *law* of brotherly love; the moral *law*. **10.** A specified method of procedure; a rule of order or progress. [< AS. *lagu*, law, < *licgan*, lie.]

Synonyms: canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinance, principle, regulation, rule, statute. *Law* in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the ten *commandments*. An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific, for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records. *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law*; *enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas*, municipal *ordinances*, military *orders*, army *regulations*, ecclesiastical *canons*, the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle*, whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. See JUSTICE, LEGISLATION.

Phrases, etc.:—**bankrupt law**, see BANKRUPT.—**canon law**, see CANON.—**case law**, see CASE.—**civil law.** **1.** The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. **2.** The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence; also so received in the State of Louisiana.—**commercial law**, same as LAW MERCHANT.—**common law.** **1.** The aggregate or body of laws of universal application within a country. **2.** Specifically, the unwritten law of England, the *lex non scripta*, a system of jurisprudence originating in custom or usage, *as distinguished from statutory law*, and gathered chiefly from the reports of adjudicated cases and the works of commentators. The common law of England is the basis of the jurisprudence of all English-speaking peoples.

The United States, in their national capacity, have no *common law*, and their courts have not any *common-law* jurisdiction in criminal cases. . . . We have not, under our federal government, any *common law*, considered as a source of jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, the *common law*, considered merely as the means or instrument of exercising the jurisdiction, conferred by the Constitution and laws of the Union, does exist, and forms a safe and beneficial system of national jurisprudence.
KENT *Comm.* pt. ii, lect. xvi, p. 333, 339.

—**constitutional law.** **1.** The branch of law which relates to the rules and principles that concern the political structure of society. **2.** The positive rules of the organic law and legislative enactments relating thereto. **3.** The law that applies to and governs all matters cognizable under or amenable to the *constitution* as the supreme law of the land.—**criminal law,** that branch of jurisprudence which relates to crimes, their repression and punishment.—**crown law,** the English common law in its application to criminal matters—**law'-a-bi"ding,** *a.* Obedient to or abiding by the law.—**law-binding,** *n.* A binding in plain sheep or calf leather, used especially for law-books.—**law-blank,** *n.* See BLANK, 2.—**law'break"er,** *n.* One who violates the law; a criminal.—**law'break"ing,** *a. & n.*—**law-burrows,** *n. Scots Law.* **1.** Security that a person will keep the peace. **2.** A process for obtaining such security.—**law-day,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The day for the semi-annual session of the sheriff's court; also, the day of holding the hundred or manorial court or the court-leet, held once in a year. **2.** Formerly, the particular day named in a mortgage for payment of the money due thereon to save the right of redemption in the mortgagor.—**law-language,** *n.* The formal and technical language of legal writings and documents.—**law-list,** *n.* A legal directory containing the names of all those, such as judges, barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, who are officially concerned in or belong to the legal profession.—**law merchant,** the body of commercial usages or rules recognized by civilized nations as regulating the rights of persons engaged in trade.—**law of arms,** the laws of war.—**law-officer,** *n.* An officer having authority to execute, administer, or enforce the law.—**law of nations,** international law; the common law of nations regulating their intercourse in peace and their relations in war.—**law-reports,** *n. pl.* Published volumes narrating cases and recording the decisions of courts therein.—**laws of Oleron,** a compilation of maritime laws said to have been made and promulgated in the island of Oleron, off the coast of France, during the 12th century. It enters largely into modern maritime law.—**laws of thought** (*Logic*), the fundamental laws or principles of thought—the law of identity, of contradiction, of excluded middle, and of contradiction.—**laws of war,** the rules and usages recognized among civilized nations for regulating the conduct of belligerents.—**law-stationer,** *n.* **1.** A stationer who sells articles required and used by lawyers. **2.** [Eng.] One who takes in manuscript to be copied for lawyers.—**law-writer,** *n.* One who writes law-books or treatises on law; also, one who copies or engrosses legal papers.—**Maine law,** a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors: first passed in the State of Maine (1851).—**maritime law,** *the body of principles and usages* recognized by commercial nations as just and equitable for the determination of questions pertaining to affairs of the sea.—**martial law,** military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war when the civil authority is wholly or partially suspended, either by proclamation or by the actual presence of a hostile force.—**mercantile law,** same as LAW MERCHANT.—**military law.** **1.** That branch of the laws applicable to military service and duties, consisting of the statutes, regulations, and principles by which the army and its affairs are governed. Military law differs from martial law in that the former is a permanent code for the government of the army, and the latter is the application, in exigent circumstances, of the laws of war to all persons within a given district. **2.** Same as MARTIAL LAW.—**moral law,** the divinely prescribed law *regarding moral conduct*; the law of *right*; especially, the decalogue, or the decalogue and other moral precepts of the Mosaic code, as distinguished from the ceremonial and civil features of that code.—**municipal law,** the body of laws for the government of a state or nation, as distinguished from international law.—**natural law.** **1.** The rule of civil conduct deducible from the common reason and conscience of mankind; as, the *natural law* of self-defense. **2.** A law of nature. See LAW, 7.—**naval law,** the system of principles and rules regulating the affairs of vessels of war and the conduct of persons connected with them.—**organic law,** same as CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—**parliamentary law,** the body of rules recognized or ordained for preserving order and regulating the modes of procedure and course of debate in legislative or deliberative bodies.—**patent law** [U. S.], the body of law that consists of various acts of Congress relating to the granting of patent rights to inventors.—**poor-debtor law,** a law providing that any one imprisoned for debt may, by a prescribed procedure and on making oath that he has no property wherewith to pay the debt for which he is held, be discharged from arrest.—**positive law,** a rule of action established by legislative enactment; express or statutory law as distinguished from natural or unwritten law.—**prize law,** the rules of jurisprudence recognized among nations, which govern the rights of captors regarding an enemy's property captured at sea in time of war, its condemnation and sale, and the distribution of the proceeds.—**public law,** international law; also, law relating *to public as distinguished from* private rights.—**real law,** in civil law, a law that relates specifically to things as property (especially real estate) and not to persons.—**Roman law,** the body of Roman jurisprudence, more commonly known as the *civil law*.—**shipping law,** that branch of the law which relates to commercial vessels, including their registration, ownership, national character, the rights and duties of officers and seamen, charter-parties, mortgages and sales, demurrage, tonnage, and salvage.—**statute law,** a legislative enactment; written law, as distinguished from the common or unwritten law.—**sumptuary laws,** laws that restrict individual expenditures as to food, clothing, etc.: *specifically applied in the* United States to laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors.—**to go to law,** to appeal to court for the settlement of any matter; enter suit.—**to have** or **take the law of** [Colloq.], to bring action against; sue.—**written law,** statute law.

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE "SLOCUM" TRAGEDY.

WHAT stirs up the most feeling in connection with the frightful disaster in the East River last week is the thought that it may be duplicated any time on almost any navigable body of water in the country. Our excursion-boats "are little more than tinder boxes," declares the New York *Tribune*, and "it is a marvel that more of them have not been destroyed by fire." And the New York *World* observes: "It is not in New York harbor alone but in every waterway in the country that passengers daily trust their lives to craft that are known to be grossly unfit for their purpose, yet *which no present law will touch.*" "The chief lesson of this disaster," the New York *Times* believes, "is that the standard of construction upon excursion-steamers must by law be raised to that of the best modern practise, and that the antiquated assemblages of floating junk which now threaten their passengers with a horrible death must no longer be allowed to take passengers at all."

Herod himself, exclaims one writer, devised no more cruel fate than befell these hundreds of women and little children who sailed so gaily up the East River on Wednesday morning of last week. It was the annual excursion of a German Sunday-school, and there were few men in the party. Just as the *General Slocum* was passing Hell Gate fire broke out near the bow, either from a stove, oil-soaked rags, or some other cause, and in a few minutes the upper works were ablaze. The crew got out three lines of hose, apparently new, "but as soon as the water was turned on," says the first mate, "each line burst at different places, and it was impossible to get enough water from the nozzles to be of the slightest use in quenching the flames." The captain, instead of beaching the steamer at any one of half a dozen places near by, ran full speed for North Brother island, a mile or more away; the fire, fanned by the wind, swept aft and enveloped the upperworks; the supports burned away, and the decks, jammed with people, fell blazing into the hold, carrying them down to a frightful death. Hundreds meanwhile had leaped or were pushed from the blazing steamer into the river. Some trusted to rotten life-perservers, filled with granulated cork and glue, which acted as sinkers; others were carried down by the swift current or were dragged down in their efforts to save relatives and friends.

Pursuing the *Slocum*, however, came a fleet of tugs, and no sooner had the captain beached his craft than the work of rescue began. Rivermen, police, and nurses and patients from the island hospitals risked their lives to save the scorched and drowning passengers, boys of twelve and thirteen became life-savers, and young girls waded far out into the stream and made gallant rescues. The captain, engineer, and all the crew but one escaped with little or no injury. No attempt to use the lifeboats or life rafts is reported. The excursion party is thought to have included about 1,200 persons. At the time of our going to press 632 bodies have been recovered, of whom 575 have been identified; 258 are still on the list of missing; the total loss is reckoned at about 850.

The current number of *American Siren and Shipping* (New York) comments on the disaster as follows:

"Upon every deck of an excursion-steamer like the *General Slocum* passengers are seated as closely as in a theater. During a theater performance, however, firemen are stationed at all the principal points to take the most prompt measures for extinguishing combustion, to aid in preventing panic, and in saving life as well as property; there is also an asbestos fireproof curtain to exclude the stage from the auditorium. Upon one of our modern excursion-steamers there is none of these things. Yet there is no reason why the superstructure of one of these craft should not be almost wholly fireproof. Light steel could take the place of wood in nearly every particular, and the asbestos coverings now available are a protection which it is almost criminal not to use. There is no reason, either, why every deck of such a craft should not be divisible by fireproof sliding doors or asbestos curtains to prevent or at least retard the sweeping of flames from one end of the vessel to the other. These are things which must come in time, just as certainly as the theaters have been safeguarded. The *Slocum* catastrophe is liable to work damage to the patronage of excursion-steamers and all similarly constructed vessels until such a reform is effected. To have such a loss of life from fire on any ocean steamer to-day is absolutely impossible, because no such conditions inviting disaster are permitted. Bulkheads, fireproof material, abundant fire-fighting apparatus, and the prevention of overcrowded decks, as well as the equipment of well-disciplined crews characterize all modern liners in the ocean trade. This is not to say that all ocean steamships are as yet perfect, but that our excursion-steamers of the type referred to are culpably imperfect."

The New York *Evening Post* places the blame at the door of the government steamboat inspectors. It says:

"The responsibility for hundreds of the lives sacrificed lies at the door of the government steamboat inspectors, who declared that the *General Slocum* was properly provided with fire- and life-saving apparatus.

"In the face of this false declaration look at the facts: Pumps and fire hose failed to work, not a boat was lowered, not a life-raft floated, the life-preservers dragged down those who wore them. What help came to the fated vessel was from outside, and accidental. The *General Slocum*, bearing the inspectors' certificate of full equipment, had no effective means of saving her own hull from fire or the life of a single passenger from drowning. We are not writing at random in this matter; we have talked with those who drew ashore bodies actually weighted down by the life-preservers that Inspector Lundberg declares in an interview were 'in

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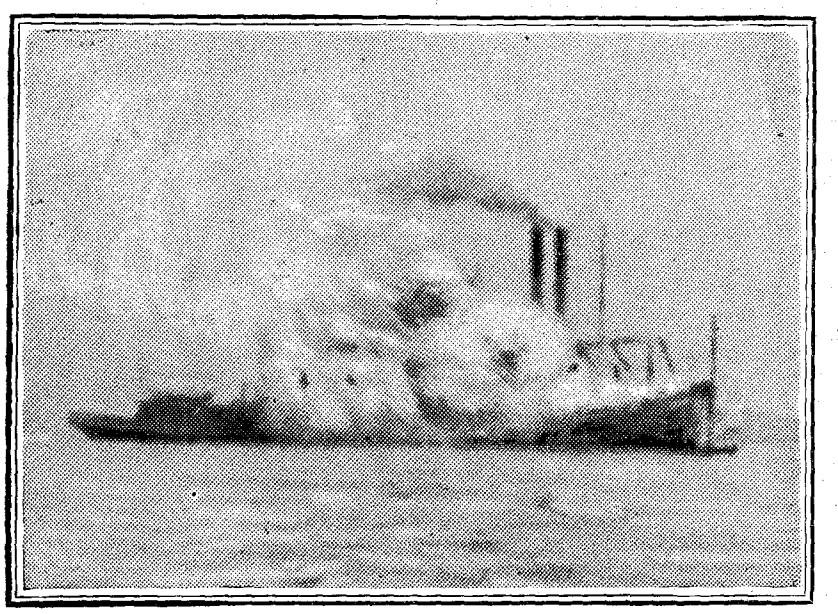
good condition.' We know that these life-belts, when thrown into the water, sank like stones; when ripped open displayed a mixture of soggy cork and glue, no more buoyant than so much dirt. Now recall that the fire hose which did not work, the life-rafts which could not be released from their wire lashings, the life-boats that were not lowered, the life-preservers which came to pieces when they could be reached, and dragged down the unfortunate swimmers who wore them, had all been inspected and declared not only serviceable, but of the first quality. These life-belts, which possibly had never been buoyant, bore an inspector's mark of buoyancy from the factory, and the certificate of successive inspectors that no deterioration had taken place. Inspector Lundberg, on May 5 last, certified under oath that the life-preservers were 500 in excess of the legal requirement, and all in good condition. He said yesterday that he tested all 'that appeared in any way old,' and did not reject one.



SNAPSHOT OF THE BURNING STEAMBOAT.
—From the New York *Sun*.

"So the farce of government steamboat inspection in this port has ended in tragedy. There is too much reason to fear that scores of boats in this harbor are in no better condition than the *General Slocum*."

The Philadelphia *Press* regrets that the owners of the *Slocum* can not be made to pay heavy damages. To quote:

"If a disaster like this swept the owners with damages, it would not come; but an ancient and iniquitous principle limits damages to the value of the vessel. In ocean traffic there was once some excuse for this when boats were all owned individually. Even in ocean traffic this is true no longer. In harbor traffic no excuse exists for this limit to punitive damages.

"Yet at every attempt to alter the law the friends of ship-owners in Congress interfered to prevent a change. The owners of harbor excursion-boats are safe from any loss above the value of the vessel, and this pays for itself in a few years. The law imposes no adequate precautions against fire, requires no trained crew, and leaves fire drills as they would be for a permanent crew on a long voyage.

"The awful result is tragedies like that of yesterday—all preventable. Certain under our present statutory requirements and inspection, but surely prevented by adequate laws."

The New York *American* says it is the old story of "graft" and "pull":

"It is the old, the usual story of such events in this country, where money laughs at the laws made to protect life—where the dull, sordid, unimaginative love of money deadens the conscience and despises costly safety. . . . . .

"The law says that hundreds of women and children shall not be packed into a floating death-trap, devoid of life-boats, life-preservers, and fire-fighting apparatus. But it is only a question of a little arrangement between the owner and the inspector, and PULL settles that.

"The law says that inspectors shall examine the life-boats, see to their carrying capacity, and make sure that they are ready to be launched by well-trained men at a moment's notice.

"But when the inspector visits the ship the persons present are himself, the owner, and the PULL.

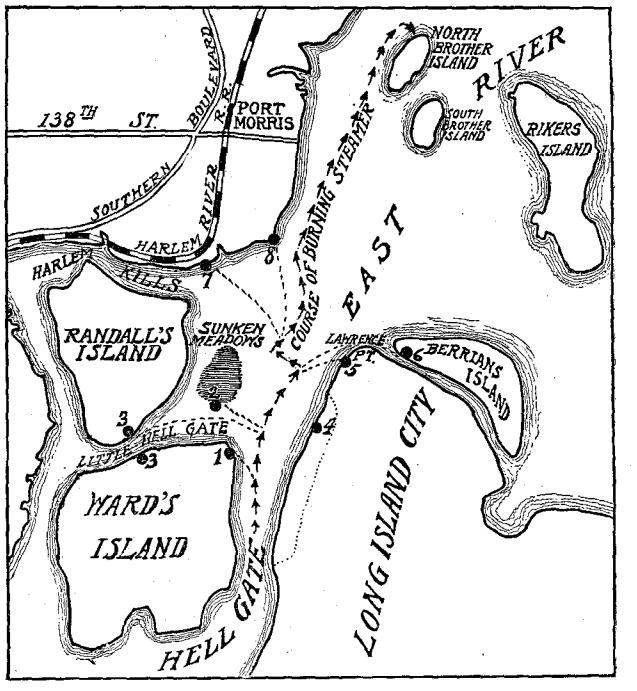
"The PUBLIC is *not* there until later, when the fire breaks out and corpses cover the water.

"This country suffers through contempt of the law. The men in power recognize practically no laws at all except the primitive laws against murder, forgery, etc.—and even these laws are overruled by Pull when the occasion is great enough. . . . . .

"How rottenly corrupt must our politics become, how many graveyards must be filled with victims of violent death, how many people must be impoverished through the great stock swindles, before we shall realize that Pull, the ignoring of the law by the FEW at the expense of the MANY, is our greatest national danger!"

The New York *World* and the Brooklyn *Eagle* fail to see why the lives of people on excursion-steamers should not be protected as fully by law as are the lives of people on ocean liners. Says the latter paper:

"The ocean liner, made to carry a thousand, is supplied with abundance of boats and rafts, fire-hose and grenades, her crew is well drilled, her hull is divided into water-tight compartments, so that unless she strikes a rock with a tremendous shock it is possible to close these compartments and preserve a large measure of her buoyancy. The iron partitions that will keep out water will also keep out flame and smoke, and the passengers can readily be gathered into the uninjured divisions of the ships. Yet we permit companies of people twice and three times as large as these liners would carry to put to sea in wooden cockle shells that a careless smoker may set on fire. It must be a salutary revolution in marine architecture that will be induced by this burning of the *Slocum*. We must have boats that, if they will burn at all, will burn so slowly that the passengers can be removed in safety. The tragedy of yesterday must never be repeated."



COURSE OF THE "SLOCUM" AFTER THE FIRE BROKE OUT.

Showing where she was beached on North Brother island, and showing points where some think she might have been beached earlier.

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CAPITALIST, LABOR, AND COLORADO PAPERS ON THE CRIPPLE CREEK CRISIS.

CAPITALIST and labor-unionist, through their respective journals, are each expressing the greatest horror and indignation at the lawlessness and violence of the other, as manifested in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. As seen in one set of papers, a labor-union is a band of thugs and midnight murderers; as seen in the other set, a mine-owner is a cunning miscreant who would dynamite his own men to discredit and defeat the strikers. The Colorado papers are divided in their sympathies, but most of them deplore extreme measures and counsel moderation. General Bell's wholesale deportations of unionists of all kinds, irrespective of their characters or records, and his closing down of the great Portland mine because it employed union men, are being criticized all over the country. The frantic appeals of the unionists to the President for federal interference are also made the subject of critical remark by journals that contrast them with the unionist indignation at President Cleveland's interference in the Chicago strike. Capitalist journals that approved President Cleveland's act are now arguing, conversely, that federal interference in Colorado would be unconstitutional and highly improper.

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GENERAL SHERMAN M. BELL,

Formerly one of the Rough Riders, now in command of the Colorado militia. His wholesale deportations of unionists from the Cripple Creek district are arousing criticism.

Capitalist Opinion.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* deplores the popular tendency to excuse violence by strikers on the plea that the striker can not gain his rights in any other way, and commends Governor Peabody's resolute policy; and the New York *Financier* predicts that if the "tyrannical policy" and "outrages" of the unionists continue, no excuses will "avail to prevent the public from denunciation of all strike demonstrations and from withholding their sympathy when strikes seem necessary for the purpose of securing redress of reasonable grievances." The New York *Journal of Commerce* believes that the miners' union has by its crimes brought destruction upon its own head. It says:

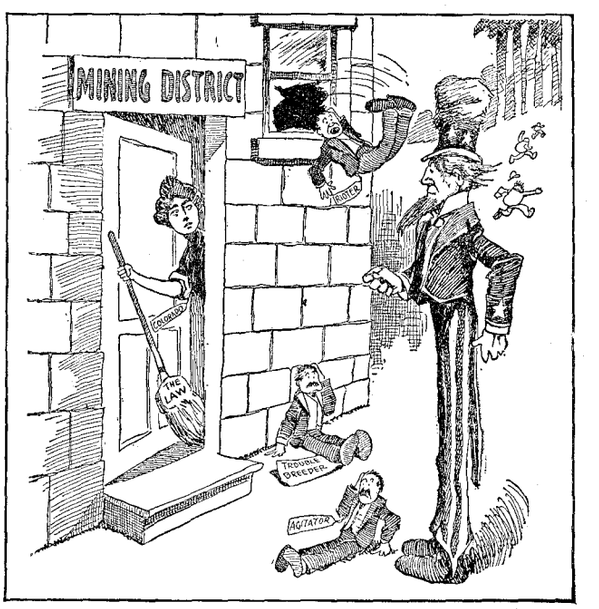
"The Western Federation of Miners has been continuously engaged for nearly a year in fomenting insurrection and instigating crimes in the mining districts of Colorado, in pursuance of its determination to prevent men from working or being employed in the mines without submitting to its rules and its authority, instead of observing voluntary contracts with employers and submitting to the laws that are intended to protect all alike. Its agents or those seeking to carry out its purposes have attacked persons and property, committed arson and murder, and perpetrated 'terrible crimes' without number, culminating in the dynamite atrocity that destroyed nearly a score of innocent lives. The employers and peaceable citizens were driven to organize for the defense of their rights and property, and were finally exasperated to the point of turning the tables upon the subjects of the Federation of Miners and driving them out of the troubled districts. . . . . .

"Labor-unionism has been bringing destruction upon itself in Colorado. It has been committing suicide, and this has been due to the submission of the mass of the miners to leaders who were ruffians by instinct and criminals by practise. They have only to abandon such leadership and assert their manhood and their respect for law, to get work as free men. In time their organization may be renewed, but not as a combination with a criminal purpose and criminal methods. If labor-unionism persists in making war upon free labor and destroying the rights of those who refuse to submit to its tyranny, it will destroy itself, whether in the lawless mining-camps of the Rocky Mountains or the industrial centers of the Atlantic coast. It is attempting a crime that can only succeed through criminal methods, and those will not be tolerated."

The Labor Press.

The assassination of fifteen non-union men by dynamite at Inde-

BETTER LOOK A LITTLE NEARER HOME, SAMUEL!
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



SHE MEANS BUSINESS THIS TIME.
UNCLE SAM—"Hey, what's all this rumpus about?"
COLORADO—"Oh, that's all right. I'm just cleaning house."
—Spencer in the Denver *Republican*.

COLORADO AND UNCLE SAM.

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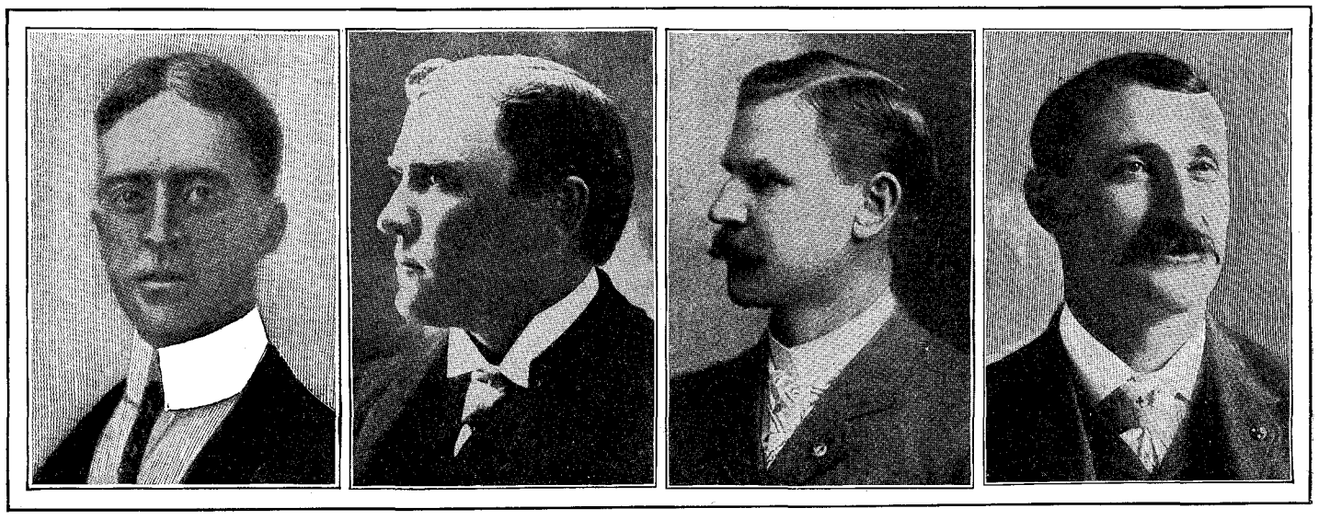


CLARENCE C. HAMLIN,

Secretary of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners' Association. He says: "Our fight is not against unionism, but against a criminal organization."

SHERIFF EDWARD BELL,

Of Cripple Creek (anti-unionist). His predecessor, Sheriff Robertson (unionist), was induced to resign by threat of hanging.

W. D. HAYWOOD,

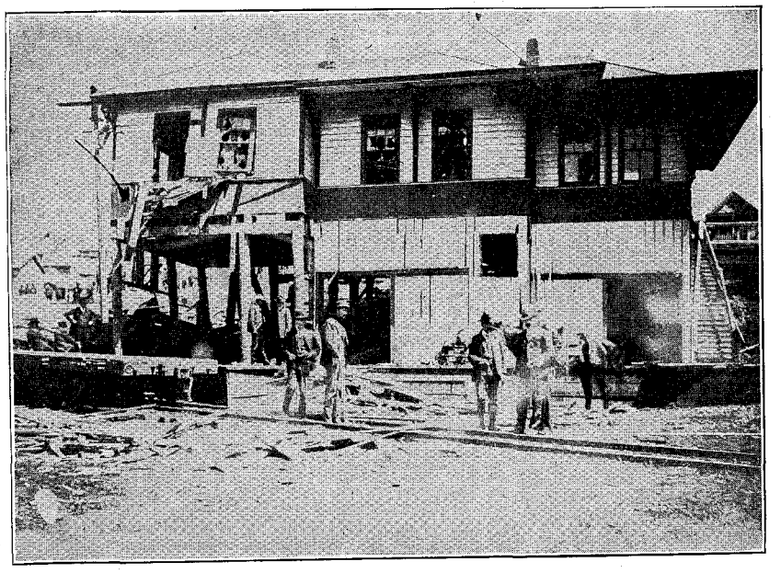
Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. He wired to the President, asking him to interfere with the military deportation of unionists. Accused of complicity in the dynamite assassination.

CHARLES H. MOYER,

President of the Western Federation of Miners. Held in jail in defiance of habeas corpus writs until one was issued by a federal court. Accused of complicity in the dynamite assassination.

STRIKE LEADERS AND STRIKE CRUSHERS IN COLORADO.

pendence on June 6 finds no sympathy in the labor papers. The Colorado Springs *Labor News* and the San Francisco *Labor Clarion* demand that the criminal be brought to justice. The Chicago *Socialist*, *The National Labor Tribune* (Pittsburg), and *The Amalgamated Journal* (Pittsburg) admit the possibility that some misguided unionist may have done the deed, but think it far more likely that some thug hired by the mine-owners committed the act to precipitate the subsequent military campaign that is driving the unionists from the State. The New York *Worker* declares that "the Western Federation, of all bodies concerned, is the last that could have desired or would have planned such a crime, and the action of the executive board in promptly denouncing the outrage, offering a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the perpetrators, and calling on all members and sympathizers of the Federation to aid



INDEPENDENCE DEPOT, WHERE THIRTEEN NON-UNION MINERS WERE BLOWN TO PIECES AND MANY OTHERS INJURED BY DYNAMITE PLACED UNDER THE PLATFORM.

—Renfro in the Seattle *Socialist*.

in the search, confirms this belief." *Labor* (St. Louis) and the Seattle *Socialist* are firmly convinced that the crime was instigated by the mine-owners to prejudice public opinion against the strikers. The Colorado Springs *Labor News* denounces the crime and demands the arrest and punishment of the criminal, and it also denounces the program of arrest and exile that the mine-owners and Citizens' Alliance are carrying on against the unionists. It says:

"Just to change the conditions, suppose the members of the miners' union, assisted by other branches of organized labor, had taken these so-called prominent citizens and put them aboard a train and shipped them beyond the confines of their home district, separating them from their families. Would the subsidized press and preachers in our pulpits have lost any time in heralding to the world the reign of lawlessness and tyranny of unions?

"We believe it is the

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duty of the more intelligent citizens of that bailiwick to suspend judgment until conditions become more calm, and then relentlessly pursue by legal methods the murderers or criminals and bring them to deserved punishment, whoever they may be.

"*The Labor News* most sincerely deplores the calamity that has befallen these unfortunate communities, and it also as emphatically denounces the action of those responsible for the leadership in this reign of terror, for surely history repeats itself, and each and all must reap, sooner or later, that which they sow."

Colorado Comment.

The Denver *Republican*, which has supported Governor Peabody in his anti-unionist campaign, does not hesitate to attribute the crime to unionist sympathizers, and declares that "the spirit which develops into such crimes should find no place in Colorado, whatever it may cost to suppress it." It adds:

"Either the law must triumph through its enforcement, or Colorado must yield to the dictation of a small group of labor leaders who trample on private right and defy the law.

"The stability of our Government and the life of the State are at stake. Before this supreme issue questions of party politics sink into insignificance. They are not to be thought of or considered for a moment. Shall the men who own this State and have made it what it is rule it and govern it, or shall they themselves be ruled and governed by half a dozen imported anarchists from Montana and the Cœur d'Alenes?"

The Denver *Times*, however, counsels moderation. It says:

"We hope there will be no extreme measures to array against one another in an ugly conflict men on both sides who should be working together to find these murderers and to make an example of them.

"It is a time for strong, earnest, peace-loving citizens at Victor to raise their voices in behalf of forbearance. It is not a time for radicals to be given unrestrained leadership by either side. The gospel truth is that the troubles in the district might have been settled long ago had not extremists been permitted to exercise too much influence. Between the mass of the members of the union and the mass of those who are arrayed against the union there should be no bitter animosity. Their aims in the main are common. Under normal conditions they would live together in harmony and good feeling.

"Let it be earnestly prayed, therefore, that excitement will be cooled and the wisest counsels be listened to. After a storm the sky clears and the sun comes out again. Perhaps yesterday's storm will help to relieve the long overcharged atmosphere and help to bring again the sunshine of peace and good-will."

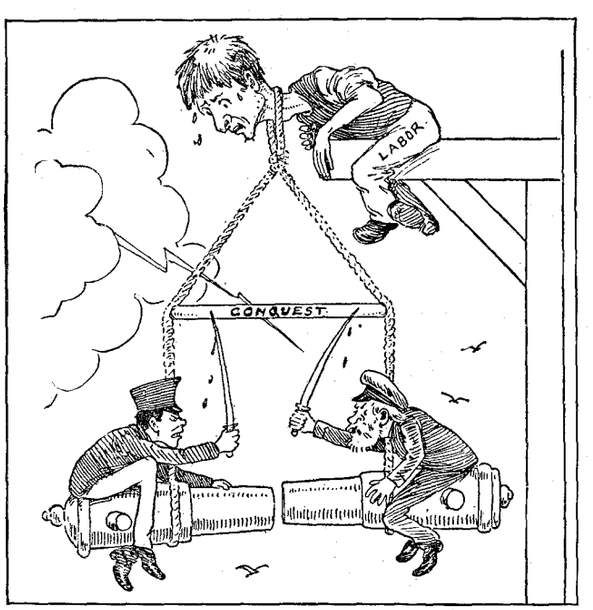
General Bell's deportation program is criticized by the Pueblo *Chieftain*, which remarks:

"*The Chieftain* fails to see that any benefit is gained by the forcible transfer of undesirable or criminal citizens from one community of a State or nation to another. If any citizen is acting within the limits of his civil rights, he is entitled to the protection of the laws, and the fact that some of his neighbors object to his presence is not a reason why he should be driven as an outcast from one place to another. And if a man is a law-breaker or an inciter of riot, he should be punished by the law and not sent to make trouble elsewhere."

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE REVERSES.

THE defeat of the Russian force under General Stakelberg by the Japanese under General Oku is regarded by many of the experts more as the beginning of a Russian forward movement than as the end of it. Kuropatkin is thought to be starting, at last, his long-delayed march to the relief of Port Arthur. As Stakelberg's force was outflanked and driven back, however, and is now thought to be in imminent peril of being cut off, the "forward movement" is not considered as having begun auspiciously. Add to this the fact that the experts are also looking for a general Japanese advance in Kuropatkin's direction, and it will be seen, as the New York *Evening Mail* observes, that "events of the first importance unquestionably impend." "General Kuropatkin may have to fight the expected decisive battle before he can get ready for it by concentrating his scattered divisions," remarks the Philadelphia *Record*.

Last week's fight between Stakelberg and Oku in the vicinity of Telissu and Wafangow lasted from Monday to Wednesday, the despatches tell us, the Russian force consisting of about 25,000 men, and the Japanese force, according to the Russian account, of a greatly superior number. On Wednesday, says Stakelberg, in his report, "I had intended to attack the enemy's right flank, but just as our troops had been assigned for the purpose and were beginning successfully to envelop the enemy's right flank the Japanese in their turn attacked my right flank with a superior force and I was compelled to retreat by three roads to the north." The number of Russians killed is reckoned at 2,000 and their total loss, including wounded and prisoners, is put at 10,000. The Japanese reckon their loss in killed and wounded at less than a thousand. As in the Yalu



THE REAL VICTIM.
—The Milwaukee *Social-Democratic Herald*.

THE REAL VICTOR.
—Johnson in the Denver *Times*.

WAR'S SEAMY SIDE.

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battle, the Japanese artillery fire was frightfully accurate and destructive.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of this battle:

"The Russian forces are as unfortunate in advance and attack as in defense and retreat. General Kuropatkin's attempt to bury General Oku by a rear attack and relieve the pressure on Port Arthur has signally failed.

"The Japanese forces spread along the line from Pitsewo and Kin Chow to the gradually forming lines around Port Arthur num-

KUROKI—"I'm standing Pat, too!"
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ber about 140,000 to 160,000 men. A part of these connect General Oku's force with the second division of General Kuroki landed at Takushan, and the rest are occupied on the peninsula.

"General Stakelberg was advanced against this extended line with a force of not over 25,000 men. A part, the regiments named as worst handled show, were in the battle of the Yalu. This force seems, in fact, to be substantially the same expeditionary force thrown forward then, composed of Siberian regiments, more mobile than the regular infantry, a special body of rifles and sharpshooters. Their reappearance is an inferential indication that General Kuropatkin has received few reinforcements of this character.

"General Stakelberg appears, from his own despatches, to have been unaware of the exact position of the enemy, and while he was working with his left to penetrate the Japanese line, his right and his reserves, resting on his line of communications, were suddenly enveloped. Of Russian courage and dogged resistance there can be no question and none also that General Stakelberg's entire force is left in the gravest peril of capture.

"His ill-starred attempt has only weakened General Kuropatkin's main task, the defense of his own position from Hai Cheng north. General Kuroki is steadily flanking these, as he extends the force at Saimatza.

"The advance of General Stakelberg can only have taken place if General Kuropatkin's body was well south. If this is the case, the Russian repulse indicates a serious danger to General Stakelberg's support below and about Hai Cheng, drawn down to the support of the advance.

"Like the cruise of the Vladivostok squadron, this advance in insufficient force may easily bring the widespread disaster which attends attack by a force too small for success in the presence of a vigilant and superior enemy. The Russian land campaign must henceforth be one of dogged defense at Port Arthur and of defense and retreat at Hai Cheng and Liao Yang."

On the very day that Stakelberg's tactics were thus checkmated by Oku, Admiral Skrydloff, with his Vladivostock squadron, was avenging the defeat by an attack on three Japanese transports. The *Hatichi* and *Idzumi* were sunk and the *Sado* shelled and disabled. They carried some 1,500 men, of whom about 1,000 were lost. The New York *Times* says of this action:

"Admiral Skrydloff is justifying the confidence his countrymen reposed in him. The energy and enterprise which he has infused into the little squadron at Vladivostok have been the redeeming features of the Russian side of the recent fighting. It is highly creditable to the Russians that they should have contrived twice to elude the vigilance of the superior Japanese force watching them, and have broken out to inflict serious loss upon the enemy, returning at least once in safety. Whether they will be able to make port again is still questionable, but at any rate they have performed a notable achievement in the sinking of transports with 1,500 Japanese troops, more than either side is reported to have lost thus far in the most recent land fighting. Skrydloff has outwitted as well as outsailed his immediate opponent. It does not speak well, to tell the truth, for the Japanese commander that this should have happened twice, and especially that for the second time Japanese transports should have been caught without a convoying squadron, as if the Russians had been swept from the sea, when they had shown that that was not true."

COOLIE OR ITALIAN LABOR FOR THE SOUTH.

THE South is warned by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that the country will not tolerate the proposition that is being made in that section to introduce coolie labor into the cotton-fields. "The whole project seems chimerical," it says, "and is chiefly important as showing the desperate nature of the disease for which so desperate a remedy is proposed," and it "is very plainly a matter which can not be referred to Southern opinion, or even necessity, for settlement." Some of the leading Southern planters, however, we are told by so good an authori y as the Atlanta *Constitution*, "are openly advocating Chinese immigration as the most practical solution of the South's agricultural labor problem." The columns of the Southern agricultural press are filled with letters from the farmers complaining that the negroes will not work, or will only half work, and *The Constitution* declares that "the agricultural development of the South is dangerously near a standstill from this cause," and "even a normal progress is out of the question until more and better laborers can be secured for the fields."

The Southern Ruralist (Atlanta) favors the introduction of coolie labor, under such restrictions as would keep the Chinese out of the States that do not want them. Says this journal:

"It is very doubtful if any number of white foreign laborers can ever be induced to come South and work in competition with the negro. The Chinaman, however, would have no such scruples, and we are of the opinion that he would prove a potent factor in solving the so-called and much-discussed 'race problem.' Be that as it may, we know he will work, and work is what we want. The wonderful resources of the South can never be developed without labor. The negro can not begin to supply the requirements of our growing industries, and the white laborers at the South are so few they can not at present enter into the calculation of the labor supply. Now the treaty between this country and China, whereby the United States is authorized to exclude the Chinese laborer, expires next December. At that time we sincerely hope that China will insist that her people wishing to come to this country be treated on an equal footing with other nations. We also trust that Congress, in dealing with this matter, will use more statesmanship and less politics than it has in the past. Outside of the question of immigration, the friendship of China is vital to the interest of every cotton-grower in the South, as she furnishes a very large and constantly growing market for our product, cotton."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston), however, is gratified to note a "growing tendency of Italian immigrants to seek homes in the South," and "the inclination of the Italian Government to encourage that movement," and thinks this movement may solve the problem. It remarks:

"Thus far the Italian element is more noticeable in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and to some extent in Georgia; but once it

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becomes known to the employers of labor that they make first-class help, it is believed they will migrate all over the South. Italian labor has been more largely tried in the cotton-field than in the mill, but nevertheless those who have been tried in the mills have proved to be good, faithful, intelligent hands.

"In the field the Italian is claimed to be far superior to the negro. It is said that the former can stand the severe heat of the sun's rays just as well as the latter, and that he can be depended upon to work day in and day out, which is one of the points wherein the negro is lacking.

"Southern manufacturers seem to be of the opinion generally that the Italian immigrants, in a few years to come, will be to the Southern textile interests what the French-Canadian labor has been and is to the New England textile manufacturers. It has always been recognized that one great secret to success in cotton manufacturing is good, faithful, intelligent labor, and it is largely due to the lack of this that the Southern cotton-mills have been so long in coming to the front as producers of something other than the coarse, heavy goods so largely made up to a few years ago. Fabrics as fine as are produced by the average New England mill are no unusual incident in the South at the present time, however."

The Italian is also recommended by the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, which says:

"No doubt the Southern negro of to-day, either from laziness or other cause, strives to shun the cotton-field. It has been proposed recently that Italians might solve the labor problem. The claim is made that farmers from northern Italy, the agricultural sections of the country, would be best suited for the work and climate. From the actual experience of a large planter in Arkansas it is stated that the north Italians are industrious and thrifty and far superior to the negro as growers of cotton. It should be remembered that there it a vast difference between Italians coming from coast towns and Sicily and those from the northern districts. The former, coming from the region where the vendetta flourishes, are often turbulent and very undesirable. For that reason experiments at some points in Alabama with Italians sent from New York have not been encouraging. The farmer Italians, on the other hand, are peace-loving and industrious, and, being used to a country life at home, are pretty sure to be satisfied with similar conditions here."

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

SECRETARY SHAW recently told a workingmen's political club in Wilmington, Del., of the blessings of a combination of high wages and high prices, and since then some of the paragraphers have been making satirical remarks at the expense of the Secretary. Whenever the price of a commodity goes up, these writers picture Mr. Shaw jumping with joy. The Secretary remarked that, tho the cost of life's necessities has increased, the rate of wages has been advanced in even greater degree. He promised that there would soon be published a document proving statistically the correctness of this statement. "Higher wages," he says, "mean more and better food for the wage-earner, more and better clothes for his family, a better roof for the home, and, therefore, a better market for the farmer. Higher prices for cattle and corn mean more lumber for farm buildings, more barbed wire for fences, more and better furniture for the home, better carpets, better carriages and better implements of agriculture, and, therefore, a better market for the wage-earner."

"The Republican party is committed to the doctrine that it is a good thing that the cost of living should be high," says the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.); "it was different when Mr. Cleveland was President. High living expenses were not then pictured forth as an indication of prosperity and a source of happiness." The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) declares: "It will be exceedingly difficult to make the majority of wage-workers and salaried employees believe that the facts are what the figures will seem to show. They will not, as a rule, be able to find in their own experience during the last few years that regular income has increased as rapidly as the cost of living."

Since Mr. Shaw made that speech a report has been published by the Government, in which the prices for May, 1904, are compared with those of May, 1903, showing that the cost of living is reduced. The articles which show a decline are mess pork, lard, tin, rice, tallow, pig iron, iron bars, steel billets, tin plates, coke, copper, leather, tin and spelter, while those which show an increase are practically all the farm products—wheat, corn, oats, cotton, wool, cattle, butter, sugar, and coffee. The opposition newspapers fail to find anything gratifying in the report, but remark that if we ate iron, tin, copper, etc., it would be different. The Washington *Times* (Ind.) says of the report:

"Of course, it is interesting to know that oleostearin, pig iron, steel bars, raw silk, and sisal hemp have gone down, but the fact remains that the things which the average man is buying for home consumption are wheat, corn, cotton, wool, petroleum, sugar, and beef, all of which, including the beef, have gone up.

"Knowledge that statistics can not lie does not prevent a loss of faith in statistics judiciously chosen, except faith in their ability to stick the man who has to pay the bills. When it comes to making a choice between statistics and a private bank account as a reliable basis on which to figure the cost of living, folks are liable to take the bank account."

Last week the wholesale price of beef was set at fourteen to fifteen cents, which is the highest since the Civil War. Probably the price was raised, says the Philadelphia *Record*, "just to encourage Secretary Shaw to make further remarks about the greater advance in wages than in cost of living." The New York *Evening Post* remarks in a similar vein:

"Beef went up five cents a pound in Washington yesterday, and Secretary Shaw must be filled with delight. There will be no more nourishment in the beef, but the digestion of every one who eats it will be improved by the proud consciousness that he is paying more for it. Consequently his girth will be enlarged and his countenance become more ruddy. That is Secretary Shaw's notion; we 'pay to ourselves,' he says. But every rule has its exception. . . . Despite Mr. Shaw's little maxim, somebody, we fear, will be blamed. Already the packers have begun to clear their skirts. 'We are not the ones,' they are crying. 'You must go to the White House to find the cause of higher beef.' In short, if the President had not made them take down their fences on the public domain and pay more for cowboys, the full dinner-pail would be in no danger. But we are afraid this will be too fine a distinction for the owner of the pail. He will not go into all that. He will simply say, 'Beef is high and Roosevelt is President, and that is enough for me.'"

HOW A LABORING MAN MAY DINE CHEAPLY.

The "cost of living has been reduced." Cattle, wheat, corn, oats, butter and sugar are higher, but there has been a great decrease in the prices of pig iron, leather, copper, tin, spelter and mess pork.—The New York *Evening Journal*.

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THE STEAMSHIP RATE WAR AND IMMIGRATION.

WHILE a great number of undesirable immigrants have taken, and are expected to take, advantage of the wholesale cut in the steerage rates of the Atlantic steamship companies, many papers think this sudden rush of aliens will not last long, and should occasion no special anxiety on the part of the Immigration Bureau. This cut in rates is caused by a rate war now raging among the transportation companies, and, as a result, steerage rates to New York have been reduced in some cases from $20 and $30 to $8.45. Commissioner Sargent is quoted as saying that this cut in rates is already "undoubtedly increasing undesirable immigration," and that many of those "induced to come over by the low rates will have to be deported by the steamship companies." His words seem to be borne out by the arrivals in New York, last week, on steamships offering the cut rates. Out of 1,134 steerage passengers on the *Kroonland*, 567, or exactly half, were detained at Ellis Island for investigation, and out of 726 steerage passengers on the *Philadelphia*, 133 were detained. Of the 2,100 steerage passengers that arrived on three other steamships about 30 per cent. were detained. Two cases serve to show one class of immigrants attracted by the cheap rate: On the *Anchoria* there arrived a woman and her three children, having in all $2 and the clothes they wore, and expecting to get to some place in Assiniboia. The other was the case of a couple and their seven children. Not one of the children was over thirteen years old, and the family had less than twenty-five cents in money. The steamship companies will have to return these paupers to the point at which it received them. The immigration authorities expect a great rush of immigrants, and a serious problem confronts the officials as to the distribution of the new arrivals, as Ellis Island accommodates only about 2,200.

The low rates are not expected to last very long, for, as the New York *World* remarks, "every passenger carried at the present rates means a dead loss," and "rates may be expected to go back to their old figures before the year's volume of immigration can be greatly affected." This comment from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the situation as it is presented in many papers:

"One important result of the war on steerage rates between the steamship lines is that we are to have a tremendous influx of undesirable immigrants. This country is big enough and undeveloped enough to care for many times its present population, but we have enough of the scum of Europe here now. They crowd into our cities and live as best they can, working for wages which are far below what any American can live on. They recruit the criminal classes, flock to the almshouses, and are a burden on the community. When the fare was $21, we got enough of these; but now that it costs less than half that sum the number is rapidly increasing, showing that ten dollars is an immense sum to them. Those who arrive now do not have on the average more than three dollars in their pockets, which simply argues that many of them will have to be supported."

Some think there is no occasion for anxiety. The New York *Evening Post* declares that the situation, actual and prospective, is greatly exaggerated, and that under the new law "practically all the objectionable aliens said to be tempted by the reduced steerage rates may be excluded, and the responsibilities of the steamship companies increased." The Philadelphia *Record* observes that "such is the rigorous inspection of immigrants, especially at Ellis Island, that the steamship companies would soon be bankrupt if they were to load their ships with all comers at existing rates." The Boston *Herald* doubts whether the reduction of fare will greatly stimulate emigration to this country. It says:

"We think that from now onward a material decrease will show itself in the number of foreigners who come to the United States. These have been drawn here less by the low price of transportation than by the large opportunities for employment at good wages which have been held out to industrious newcomers. A great decline is in progress, both in the opportunities for work and in the remuneration offered for this class of service; hence, altho it may be possible to cross the Atlantic westward for $10, where $30 was formerly charged for passage money, the cut in rates will hardly induce the working population of Europe to take an ocean voyage when they have reason to believe that there will be little or nothing for them to do in the way of earning a living when they arrive in this country. For that reason we look to see the number of immigrants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, drop considerably below the range of the present and the past fiscal years."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IN a more advanced state of civilization Raisuli would have been a postal employee.—*The Detroit News.*

RAISULI evidently thinks he has as good a right to put up prices as President Baer.—*The Washington Evening Star.*

AFTER the liberty bell has rested thoroughly at St. Louis it might be sent on a trip through Colorado.—*The Chicago News.*

RAISULI, bold as he is, will not dare come over into Wall Street with the Perdicaris ransom.—*The New York American.*

WE regret to report to Secretary Shaw that we can not corroborate his statement that there are many $100 counterfeit bills in circulation.—*The Washington Post.*

CHINA announces that she will retain her neutrality until the close of the war. After that she will probably not be allowed to retain anything.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"WHY do the heathen rage?" queried the psalmist of old. In the present instance it is because they can not get after the Russians fast enough.—*The Colorado Springs Gazette.*

THOSE Colorado persons who are trying to attract the attention of the federal authorities should read recent history long enough to learn how to organize a junta and "rise as one man."—*The Washington Post.*

WHILE the United States Government is engaged in rebuking Morocco for its lawlessness it is to be hoped that no one will draw the attention of Morocco to the little difficulty out in Colorado.—*The Chicago News.*

PERDICARIS says Raisuli is a "kindly hearted gentleman." When he is released Perdicaris should come right over here and join that gallant band of patriots which supports the Pennsylvania machine.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Russians are certainly having a run of very bad luck. Their timber rights along the Yalu have now been annulled by the Korean Government—and just at the time, too, when they have most need of taking to the tall timber.—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

OUR President, who is such a roaring lion in contemplating revolution in South America, becomes as quiet as a little lamb in the presence of revolution and anarchy within his own country. It is the one amusing feature of the Colorado case.—*The Springfield Republican.*

—Berryman in the Washington *Post.*

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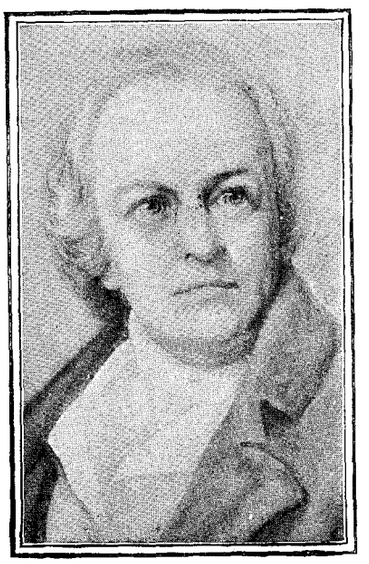
LETTERS AND ART.

PARADOXES OF WILLIAM BLAKE'S ART.

BETWEEN two extremes of opinion the real rank of William Blake's art has, even to this late day, lacked final adjudication. While devotees speak of Blake "as if the rest of English art were something different and inferior," the world in general is too ready to "dismiss him as a mystic, if not as a madman." Criticism has inclined to look askance at him, or to discuss him as an unrelated phenomenon in art, an arbitrary explosion of genius. Yet Blake is worth understanding, says Mr. Lawrence Binyon, one of the younger London school of poets and critics; nor, he adds, is he quite so isolated an apparition as so many have assumed.

The welcome attempt to "place" this difficult genius is consequent upon a recent Blake exhibition at the Carfax Gallery. From *The Independent Review* (London) we quote Mr. Binyon as follows:

"Blake was an idealist. Not only was he totally indifferent to worldly success, but he lived as if what we call the world had no significance or existence for him. His daily interests and preoccupations were wholly in a world unseen. But there was a further singularity about Blake. He was an idealist who was also an artist. And, being an artist, he had born in him an eager delight in beauty, and an instinctive desire to express his ideas through lines and shapes and colors. How could preoccupation with the unseen world be reconciled with this instinct? Blake denounced the traditional divorce between the body and the soul. The naked human body was to him divine, a thing of glory and of splendor. Just in this we find the explanation of two often opposed attitudes. The body was, to Blake, the symbol of the soul. He never uses its sensuous beauty as a motive in itself. Indeed, his weakness is to violate and pervert that beauty. Intent upon a world beyond, he too often refuses and ignores the infinite suggestions of nature, the avenues of undiscovered beauty open to the imagination, and, using human forms as characters in a language, writes his thoughts upon the background of the unknown darkness."



WILLIAM BLAKE.

"Criticism has inclined to look askance at him, or to discuss him as an unrelated phenomenon in art, an arbitrary explosion of genius."

Of the materials and predilections of Blake's art Mr. Binyon says:

"Throughout Blake's art the image of fire and flame is a constant and haunting presence. It inspires his design so much that not only do these wavering yet energetic forms play a signal part in his decorations, but the human bodies that people his art bend and float and aspire, rush, recoil, embrace, and tremble, with an accordant vehemence of motion. There was indeed something flame-like in the nature of the man himself. . . . . .

"Rhythmical line, radiant color—mastery of these is of the essence of art; and in the shapes of fire Blake could find, without distortion, a theme entirely congenial to his eye and hand. But it was also congenial to his soul. I can not remember that any other European artist has treated this element with the peculiar imaginative joy of Blake. Those who have painted scenes of fire, from Raphael to Millais, have made the human terror and human courage evoked their subject. But of Blake I can not but think that he rejoiced with his flames in their destruction of the materials of this world. Here certainly we seem to find an attitude quite opposite to that of the normal painter, prizing so much the world's fair surface that ministers to his work and his delight. Yet the opposition is only apparent. It could only be real if art were indeed but imitation of nature. But art is never this. All creative minds, in whatever sphere they work, need to destroy the world that they may rebuild it new. Blake is only an extreme type. . . .

"Shapes of elements: the running lines of water, the roaring lines of fire, the inert mass of strong earth; above all, the naked human body, the portrayal of which, in its numberless gestures and attitudes of effort or endurance, moves us in corresponding fashion, with nearer and more subtle sympathy than any other thing. It is just these that Blake takes for his subject."

To the impetuous passion of Blake the deliberate, patient way of Reynolds seemed like cold indifference. We read:

"Blake's scorn for his famous contemporaries was that of a headlong lover for the formal ways of wooing. Starting from an *a priori* conception of full-blown beauty, he deemed the general view of art in his time as an adornment and amenity, enhancing the enjoyment of this world as man's home, the height of folly and wrongness. Without interest in his material surroundings, he hated drawing from the model. It smelt to him, he said, of mortality. And we have his famous assertion in old age, that the contemplation of natural objects weakened, and had always weakened, imagination in him. His contrast with his fellows was like that of a naked man walking among the carefully and choicely dressed."

Altho Blake seems to present so singular a departure and exception in the world of art, Mr. Binyon points out that there already existed in the world a great school, illustrated by countless painters, in which he would have taken his place as in many respects a normal example. This was the Chinese school of a thousand years ago. Says Mr. Binyon:

"The Chinese painters of a thousand years ago chose their subjects with the same sort of intention as that which moved Blake. They, too, dwelt on rhythmically sweeping lines; they, too, loved to evoke in bold and happy symbol the shapes of flame and water; they, too, cared nothing for full realization, only for the seizure of life in what they saw; they, too, led by the same instinct of the idealist, rejected chiaroscuro, and worked in light washes and vivid outlines of water color, or in glowing tones enriched with gold on a somber ground. Their besetting weakness, like Blake's, was a tendency to distortion and grotesqueness. And, just as Blake despised the naturalism of his contemporaries, so the Japanese inheritors of this Chinese classical tradition reproached the art of Europe, when first brought within their ken, for its imitative spirit and its appeal to the bourgeois mind. But Blake, tho he used much Chinese ink, was quite ignorant, like the rest of Europe, of this art's existence. And, in one respect, the example would not have served him, for the art of Asia, in its ideal schools, has eschewed almost entirely the naked human form."

Yet Blake knew nothing of the Chinese school. On one side he owed much, we are told, to the influence of Michelangelo, the great master of the nude, and on another side to the medieval art of northern Europe. "One feels that the slender figures and flowing draperies of medieval sculpture, such as the great statues of Chartres Cathedral, are more consonant with the spiritual fervor of Blake's mind, and with the natural conventions of his art, than the earth-born energy and passion of great masters of the nude," writes Mr. Binyon. He concludes:

"In this turning back to the Middle Ages, a movement already beginning to awaken in more minds and more various ways than we are apt to remember, but especially in such memorable work as Chatterton's poems, we find at once Blake's relation to the earlier imagination of England, and his inspiring potency for the future in the renewal of English art by Rossetti and his followers. But this return was no formalized revival, like the German school of 'Christian' painters; Blake was far too fiery a spirit to submit his ways so humbly to those of any past; the positive and revolting element in him added passion and exuberance to kindle what was indeed a wholesome reinsistence on decorative qualities in art, but for which, in Blake's hands, decoration seems a tame word. Yet, as the imaginative and poetical side of his art has been so constantly and too exclusively dwelt upon, it is well to insist on this other side, and its value to succeeding art."

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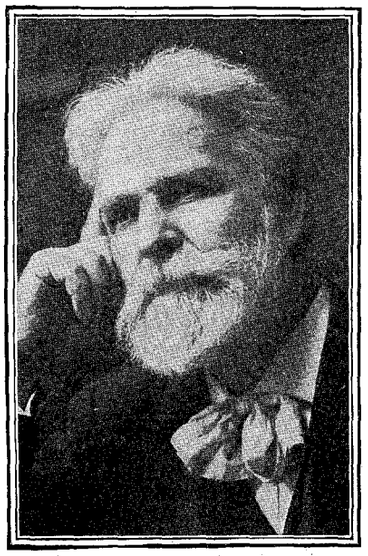
EDWIN MARKHAM ON THE POETRY OF POE.

A PAPER by Mr. Edwin Markham on "The Art and Genius of Poe" forms the introduction to a new ten-volume edition of Poe's works. Of the slim but imperishable volume of verse left by "the most tragic figure in our literary history, the figure that casts from our shores the longest shadow across the world" Mr. Markham has some interesting things to say. It was Poe's will, we are told, to build his structure of verse upon poetic laws as exact as those that swing the planets in their orbits. With his shaping imagination and passionate love of beauty was united an acutely analytical quality of mind. It is due to this union, perhaps, that "he has the distinction of being the only American who, like Coleridge and Wordsworth in England, and Bürger in Germany, had a definite theory of poetry, and rigorously followed it." Of this theory Mr. Markham writes:



MR. EDWIN MARKHAM.
He distinguishes Poe as "the only American who had a definite theory of poetry and rigorously followed it."

"Poe declares that the origin of poetry lies in a thirst for a wilder Beauty than Earth supplies—that poetry itself is the imperfect effort to quench this immortal thirst. He defines the poetry of words as the rhythmical creation of beauty, and avers that the sole arbiter is Taste, which stands between Pure Intellect and the Moral Sense. That pleasure, he says, which is at once the most pure, the most elevating, and the most intense is derived from the contemplation of the Beautiful. Only in the contemplation of Beauty do we attain that elevation of the soul which we recognize as the Poetic Sentiment, and which is distinguished from Truth, which is the satisfaction of the Reason, and from Passion, which is the excitement of the Heart.

"The fervors of passion, or even the lessons of truth, may go into a poem; but they must be toned down in proper subjugation to that Beauty which is the atmosphere and real essence of the poem. It goes without saying, then, that Poe stood for 'art for art's sake'; that he set his face inflexibly against the heresy of 'The Didactic.' He would not have it that the ultimate object of poetry is truth; that every poem should preach a moral. Poe was certainly right: a poem built in beauty is its own excuse for being. For the soul is enlarged not so much by mere knowledge or bare skeleton of truth, as by the dilation of the imagination. The path through beauty is the most direct path of ascension to the Divine."

Mr. Markham cites the poem "To Helen" as an illustration of Poe's "passion for crystalline perfection." Its author, we are told, never surpassed the serene exaltation and divine poise of this poem. "In its wandering music and flower-like freshness of form, it stands with the deathless lyrics; with 'Tears, Idle Tears,' 'Rose Aylmer,' and the rest." The poem referred to is the lyric of fifteen lines first published in 1831, not the longer poem of the same name—but addressed to another Helen—which he published in 1848.

Mr. Markham examines the evidence relating to the inception and development of "The Raven," a poem that "has gone into the languages of many nations as a requiem of imperial affliction." Poe may have got the idea of the Stygian raven from Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge," and the suggestion of his meter from Mr. Browning's "The Courtship of Lady Geraldine," says Mr. Markham; but adds that the originality of the poem is not shaken after one has sifted the world to find its sources. "In spite of all critical assaults, the poem stands secure in its dark immortality—safe among the few remarkable poems of the world."

Mr. Markham recognizes that Poe is aloof from nature, that "he withdraws from actuality into the perilous hollow kingdom of Childe Roland of the Dark Tower." In answer to the criticism that Poe's poetry is never touched by moral passion, Mr. Markham cites "Ulalume" and "The Haunted Palace," in which, he claims, "we find the poet grafted upon the preacher." In conclusion he says: "Poe's range is narrow, his themes are few. Love, Beauty, and Death—these are the springs of his inspiration. From all his finer verses break out again and again the sense of the irreparable and the cry of the Nevermore. Piercing sweet are they at times, and wild with all regret and unforgettable, while graves and memories are the heritage of man."

TWO MODERN GERMAN DRAMAS.

LITTLE is known to the outside world, even to that part of it which watches with interest the progress of the stage, concerning the younger German playwrights. The German comedy farce is popular everywhere, and especially in America; but the serious dramas of the Teutonic world receive little attention, unless their authors become famous.

For some time critics have spoken of the work of Arthur Schnitzler in conjunction with the productions of his more eminent seniors and countrymen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, etc. Schnitzler has had several popular successes, and he is regarded as a growing man. He is not a problem-play writer, but he is praised for his vivid, striking pictures of a dissolving, dying, morally unsound society—a society which has discarded the old moorings without having found new ones, a drifting, aimless society. Schnitzler's last play is declared by the critics to be richer of content and more significant than any one of its predecessors. It is entitled "Der Einsam Weg" [The Solitary Way], and is a study of modern life, morals, and ideas among the most intellectual strata of society. Having been given at St. Petersburg by a Berlin company, the critic of the *Novosti*, after reciting its plot, characterizes it as follows:

"In this play, the scene of which is Vienna, there figure all the representatives of culture and intelligence. We have here a celebrated painter, an eminent dramatist, a physician, an author, and a professor. All these personages are highly cultivated and refined; they are all clever and original; they vie with one another in witty sayings and criticisms of their time and environment. In the society of such people one can never experience tedium; but examine them more closely and you get alarmed over them and the spiritual emptiness which torments them. Each of them is a distinct individuality and a master within his special sphere, but none of them has a vocation or purpose in life apart from such special pursuit. None is intimately connected with the deeper sides of life. They have had their adventures, their love affairs of a light and superficial kind, but as they grow older discontent takes possession of them and they dread their future, old age, the lack of ties and companionship. Yet you feel that these people are capable of other, of greater things. Only a decaying society produces such types."

The story of the play is as follows:

Julian Fichtner, a painter, had in his youth loved a beautiful girl, the fiancée of another, named Gabriella. She had reciprocated his affection, completely trusted him, and, for his sake, had betrayed her intended. Fichtner had agreed to elope with her and make her his wife. At the eleventh hour, when everything had been arranged for flight, he had shrunk from the responsibility and fled without the girl. A wife would hamper him, would interfere with his freedom as artist and man. Life was before him, a hundred prospects opening themselves to his vision, and fame, pleasure, joy were awaiting him—him alone. There was no room for another in the picture, and poor Gabriella was basely deserted.

Many years had passed since that action. Fichtner had not

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made the brilliant success in art which all had predicted for him. At an early period he had found his powers spent, his fountain of inspiration dry. He became a wanderer, dissatisfied with himself and a disappointed man. Gabriella had married another, a professor, Wegrath, and had died, leaving a son—*his* son, tho named and known as the professor's legitimate child. He decides to open his heart to young Felix, to acknowledge his paternity. But, when he does so, Felix repulses him and treats him as an utter stranger. He had not been a father; he had not given anything to his son; why should he expect filial sentiments and affection?

Fichtner's friend, a writer, Stephen von Sala, is also a man with a dead soul. He is fatally ill, and the physicians tell him that his days are numbered. He is loved by a pensive and high-minded girl, Johanna, who is under no illusion concerning his physical and moral state. The hopelessness of her affection drives her to suicide. Von Sala, too, takes his own life, from another motive, however—that of dread of imminent, approaching dissolution. It is von Sala who, in a discussion with the painter, sums up the lesson of their tragic, wasted lives thus: "What is there in common between that which we have done and been and real love? Have we ever made any sacrifice? Have we paused before falsehood, self-indulgence, egotism? If we had kept wealth and fame and had raised families, we should still have been lonely. We should have belonged to nobody, not having surrendered our inner selves."

There is more psychology than "action" in this play, but the characters are said to be well drawn, and the interest is sustained by the playwright's vivid depiction of their mental and moral experiences. In the same class of psychological and modern plays is to be placed Hermann Baar's "Der Meister" [The Master], a play which represents another aspect of modern life. This is a study of the "objective," cold, scientific expert, a sort of "superman" who is above the emotions of ordinary humanity, and who considers affection to be a weakness.

The "master" is a celebrated surgeon who has reached a high position by hard work and single-minded devotion to his profession. He is haughty and excessively conscious of his own merits and dignity. He inspires respect and confidence, but not sympathy. He is impatient with weakness and human failings, a firm believer in the survival of the fit.

This master, however, is married to a woman who, clever, educated, and advanced as she is, craves affection and delicate attention. She is her husband's first assistant in his celebrated surgical clinic, and apparently she enjoys her scientific work and is quite happy. In reality she is very unhappy, her nature being entirely unsatisfied. She becomes interested in a young count, a patient of her husband—a weak, suffering, but gentle, warm-hearted man. Pity slowly develops into love, and the master's wife glides into an adulterous relation with the count.

An accident discloses their secret, and the scandal becomes public property. The master is dishonored; what will he do, this passionless, "objective" overman? He considers the situation, concludes that such a trivial, "gross" and purely "animal" adventure on the part of his wife ought not to break up the routine and habits of their life. He determines to forgive and ignore the scandal. For a while his feelings overcome his judgment, and a "conventional" scene with his wife ensues. He soon recovers self-possession, regrets his lapse into jealousy, and begs his wife to overlook it. She, however, declines to be "forgiven" by him, and confesses her love for the count. She announces her departure; he throws himself on her, smashes a vase, displays "ordinary" fury. She leaves the house, and after a few minutes the master resumes an interrupted conversation with an assistant.

This is Baar's second success. His previous play, "Der Staar," is still a popular piece in the German repertory.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Word about Marie Bashkirtseff.—Prince B. Karageorgewitch, in a recent article in *La Revue* (Paris), endeavors to throw some light upon the real personality of Marie Bashkirtseff, the gifted young Russian authoress whom some of her biographers, it seems, have misrepresented. This writer's view of Marie Bashkirtseff's personality will probably be a little surprising to those who have known her only through her "Journal," which attracted such wide attention in this country. He says:

"Marie Bashkirtseff was a being of rare distinction of mind, but not an exceptional being. None of her biographers knew her. Many had gathered their information from doubtful sources, and the result was a portrait of a phenomenal being—*arriviste*—disturbing, egotistical, and anything but resembling the Marie we have known, who left us the memory of her charming grace, rare intellect, her talent, and her goodness. Whoever may some day succeed in freeing her memory of the vulgar paint with which it has been disfigured will add to the collection of modern young girls' portraits that of a creature particularly attractive and interesting. . . . Her originality, far from being the originality of a strolling player, eager for the applause of the crowd, was the unconscious expression of her soul. She walked through life like a Diana, always on foot, always astir, mysterious, changeable, capricious, but, above all, always a woman—true, real, possessing all the coquetries and the natural graces of her sex."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

D'ANNUNZIO'S DEFECT AS A DRAMATIST.

THE eminent French critic, M. Jean Dornis, in an elaborate essay on the drama of Gabriel d'Annunzio, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives it as his opinion that this Italian writer is essentially a lyric and not a dramatic poet. In support of this

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF D'ANNUNZIO,
Whose dramatic deficiencies are the subject of M. Dornis' criticism.

view, M. Dornis cites D'Annunzio's play, "Francesca da Rimini," in which the dramatist fails to compel on the stage the tragic pathos of the episode immortalized by Dante. Why is this? the critic asks; and answers:

"It is because we are in a theater, and the drama must actually set the scene before our eyes, and bring actors of flesh and blood upon the boards. It is, moreover, because the two shades in Dante's poem are nothing but a love-lorn pair whom the imagination portrays to each reader, in his own manner. Such figures are miserably dwarfed and belittled when they are brought down from the lyric height on which their story was originally told; on the stage, as soon as the door is opened, they are no more than a lawless pair overtaken by the just vengeance of a husband. But when

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the spectator leaves the theater cold and unmoved by the representation of one of D'Annunzio's pieces, and subsequently, in solitude and concentration of mind, takes up these volumes of beautiful poems which lose so much by production on the stage, he is seized with profound admiration rather for the poet than for his work. He becomes aware that each of these tragedies of D'Annunzio's is a sort of shrine in which the author shows himself sometimes as the ministering priest, sometimes as the deity of the place. Here is the explanation of this strange dualism in the impression experienced; in this tête-à-tête intercourse between author and reader a certain enthusiasm is aroused; but when we see him on the stage we recoil with indifference or disappointment. . . . In short, on reading the dramas of D'Annunzio we see on every page the utter inability of a lyric poet to represent his ideas amid the stage accessories of painted scenery, costume, and movement. Even the stage directions printed in small type in all the plays published by D'Annunzio are merely a certain lyric comment and contain too often suggestions of what is choicest, most exquisite, yet least compatible with stage representation, in the conception of the poet. . . . . .

"It is he himself, speaking and replying to himself, that forms the poetical dialogue which he calls drama. He is always on the stage—he, the author, the poet, in person. If he is ever absent, it is of him the actor is thinking; of him, too, must the public think. There never was a writer who had less power of effacing himself in his work and making room for variety and action in his characters, as well as for the display of another's passion and for the necessities of dramatic movement. The very women appear in these plays of D'Annunzio's to be entirely absorbed in the marvelous poet who has given them life. They are merely creatures of voluptuous sensation formed for the delight of their creator; merely an apology for that passion which he feels bound to indulge; a source of regret which he wishes to feel still tormenting him, even after it has been found groundless. All these doleful heroines are merely mirrors in which the poet contemplates the reflection of his own emotion, his own desire, his remorse, or his passing whim. When he wished to tear himself away from this self-contemplation, he wrote 'Francesca da Rimini'; but he failed to carry us along with him because he had not yet emancipated himself from this lyric egotism. He has shown himself in this play a scholar and a literary artist, but has really felt no devotion for this heroine of love, whom he has permitted to be enamored of Paolo—that is, of a man who is not the author of the drama. Perhaps the position of D'Annunzio is best suggested by the definition of Victor Hugo: 'Lyric genius consists in being oneself; dramatic genius in being other people.' Evidently the time has not yet come when the author of 'Francesca da Rimini' has taken to heart this valuable maxim."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JOURNALISM IN JAPAN.

FORTY years ago Japan had not a single newspaper, where today she has some six hundred, of which not a few can boast a daily circulation of above one hundred thousand copies. These figures—which do not include the numerous magazines now published in the empire of the Mikado—are given on the authority of Mr. Yone Noguchi. It was only five or six years ago, Mr. Noguchi states, that Japanese publishers first began to look upon the newspaper as a business enterprise. "Till that time," we read, "the publishers as well as the editors were thinking something else, and regarding journalism as the highest vocation." And from this point of view "they were proud of the amount they sank monthly in the paper." In those days the reportorial side of journalism was practically ignored, newspapers existing primarily as a medium for the expression of editorial opinion. They have now achieved the reporter and the female journalist. Mr. Noguchi tells us also (in *The Bookman*, New York) of the educative aim of Japanese journalism:

"There is another phenomenon, which is the English column. Undoubtedly it is to fulfil the public demand. I myself am skeptical of its value in proportion to the trouble involved. But English readers are wonderfully increasing every year. Nearly all the schools teach English. The papers want to encourage them with their English, and the students may be benefited by them in their training. It may sound absurd to say that the papers are issued for the benefit of the school students. But it is true in Japan. The Japanese students study them."

According to a writer in the American *Review of Reviews*, Japanese journalism is characterized by editorial insight and publication methods which will bear comparison with those of any Occidental country. This writer adds the following information:

"Tokyo, the capital, naturally publishes the most influential periodicals. The *Taiyo* is a monthly magazine of popular interest, fully illustrated, with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand. The *Taiyo* was originally composed of a number of different monthly magazines published by one company, and the combination is nicknamed the *Exhibition Magazine*. It has a commercial supplement, printed in English, known as the *Sun Trade Journal*. The *Tokio Keizai Zasshi* (*Tokio Economic Journal*) is a weekly, the oldest publication in the empire, devoted to economics and finances. Its editor and proprietor, the Hon. Yukichi Taguchi, is a member of the national House of Representatives, and one of the best-known economists of Japan. He advocates the principle of free trade. The *Toyo Keizei Zasshi* (*Oriental Economic Journal*) is the other Tokyo weekly, devoted to economics and finances. It is edited by Dr. Tameyuki Amano. He advocates the protective policy; and the text-books on economics used in the schools of the empire are largely of his preparation. The *Toyo Zasshi* is only a few years old. There are a number of religious journals, the best known of which is the *Keisei*, of Tokyo. The *Kyoiku Koho* is an educational weekly of the capital. Most of these are illustrated. . . . . .

"The Japanese press is showing a rapid evolution toward Western models. The events of the present war are responsible for 'extras,' which are sold in the streets by newsboys, or rather newsmen, in true American fashion. The newsmen are bare-limbed, with a *tenugui*, or sort of napkin, around the head, and a small bell at the belt, which rings as they run. The special news supplement, or 'extra,' is known as the *gogwai*. The text in a Japanese newspaper, or any other periodical, begins at the first line at the head of the right column and reads down. The first line gives the name of the paper, the date, the price, postal instructions, etc.; the second line, the 'catch heading' of the extra. The reading is done vertically, just as in the title. The interesting and significant portions are emphasized by black points at the side, which serve the purpose of large type or italics."

NOTES.

"CONSIDERING the English poets as a whole," says the Philadelphia *Press*, "it may safely be said that at least every really great poet is a master of prose."

MR. MONTROSE J. MOSES, writing in *The Reader Magazine* for June, describes the past dramatic season as one "of varied assortment with no defined end in view." "It has been uncertain," he says, "but withal it has shown promise, and audiences have been able to select from an almost weekly advent of novelty." *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia), with harsher judgment, speaks of it as "the most uninteresting and unprofitable theatrical season within memory," and lays its failure at the door of the theatrical trust.

ANABEL PARKER MCCANN, in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, gives the following statistics of the art exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition: "Ten thousand oil paintings, water-colors and drawings will be displayed in the combined foreign exhibits, besides the eleven hundred and more paintings in the American pavilion. The exhibit of sculpture is of greater magnitude than any ever before assembled in one place. France has contributed 250 pieces, Italy 100, Great Britain 75, Belgium 50, Russia 50, Germany 100, and Japan 75."

ACCORDING to Mr. Percy F. Bicknell, there is a natural relation between a quotable style and a fondness for quoting. On this point he writes (in *The Dial*, Chicago) as follows: "Here seems to apply the Golden Rule: quote others if you would have others quote you. Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, all of them utterers of 'stamped sentences,' are generous quoters. Their neighbor and contemporary, Hawthorne, very rarely quoted, and is still more rarely quoted. His pages, free from borrowed gems and offering none to the would-be borrower, recall the lament in the 'Curiosities of Literature,'—that 'the greater part of our writers have become so original that no one cares to imitate them.' The author further notes with approval the continued vogue of Plutarch, Seneca, and the elder Pliny, all of whom in their literary work drew on the riches of their libraries; while Epicurus, who boasted of having written three hundred books without borrowing, has perished."

BY an error on page 670 of THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 7, a cut of Sir Edward Burne-Jones appears over the caption "Sir Philip Burne-Jones."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AN ANT WORTH MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

THE destruction and loss caused in the cotton States by the boll weevil are familiar to all readers of the daily papers. That relief is in sight seems probable from reports of the recent discovery in Central America of a species of ant that attacks and kills the scourge. That this little insect will be worth a quarter of a billion dollars annually to this country is the estimate of a writer in *The National Geographic Magazine* (June). He says:

"During the past three years the boll weevil has cut in half the value of the cotton harvest of ten counties of Texas which it has invaded. All efforts to check the weevil have been in vain. It has spread with the rage of an epidemic, until the Southern States are dreading that they will see one-half or all of their cotton crop, whose normal value is $500,000,000, swept away. The boll weevil is a kind of beetle, living on the bolls of the cotton-tree. A single pair of boll weevils will multiply in a single season into millions of ravenous and destructive insects.

"Some time ago the investigators of the Department of Agriculture learned of a variety of cotton grown by the Indians in Guatemala which seemed not to be subject to the attacks of the boll weevil.

"The Secretary of Agriculture accordingly despatched Mr. O. F. Cook to Guatemala to ascertain whether it possessed in reality any quality enabling it to resist the boll weevil or to learn other causes of its immunity from the attacks of the insect.

"A thorough search by Mr. Cook shows that the weevil is present and able to injure the cotton, but reveals also an active enemy which keeps it in check. This is a large reddish-brown ant, which is attracted to the cotton by the food which it secures from three sets of extra-floral nectaries."

The ant, we are told, attacks the beetle on sight and paralyzes it with a sting, the business-like way in which the insect is disposed of showing that the ant is peculiarly adapted for this work by structure and instinct. To quote again:

"Instead of congregating in large numbers on the cotton in the immediate vicinity of their nests, the ants have, as it were, the good sense to spread themselves through the field, from two to four and five usually being found doing inspection duty on each plant. In some places there seemed to be not enough ants to go around, and here the beetles were more numerous. Rarely, too, certain flowers or branches seemed to have been overlooked, beetles being found on the same plants with the ants. In such instances, indeed, the young flower or boll was generally riddled with punctures, as tho many beetles had availed themselves of a rare opportunity of feeding undisturbed.

"Cotton-growing among the Indians is something of a special art, the community being supplied by a few men, aware, as it were, of the secrets of the business. They know nothing about the weevil and its ravages, and ascribe such damage as occurs to other harmless insects, or even to superstitious causes, such as the failure of the owner to abstain from salt at the time of planting. The ant, however, is definitely associated in their minds with cotton, and they do not expect to secure a good crop unless these insects favor the plants with their presence. Some of the Indians give the ant a special name, 'kelep,' not applied to any other species, but it is also referred to as 'the animal of the cotton.'

"The perennial tree cotton furnishes permanent breeding-places, so that the conditions are most favorable to the propagation of the beetles in large numbers. The ants, however, are evidently able to hold them in check, and thus permit the regular cultivation of the annual variety of cotton by the Indians.

"If the cotton ant can survive a long dry season and perhaps cold weather in the table-lands of Guatemala, it might easily learn to hibernate in Texas, as has the boll weevil. . . . To take worker ants to Texas will be evidently a very easy matter, but to obtain queens and to establish permanent colonies may require considerable time and experiment and a thorough study of all the habits of the species.

"Altho the cotton seems to be especially adapted to attract the ant by means of its numerous nectaries, the insect is not, like some of the members of its class, confined to a single plant or to a single kind of prey. It was observed running about on plants of many different families, and it attacks and destroys insects of every order, including the Hemiptera, and even centipedes. On the other hand, it does not do the least injury to the cotton or to any other plant, so far as has been ascertained, and it can be handled with impunity, having none of the waspish ill temper of so many of the stinging and biting ants of the tropics.

"Since where once established it exists in large numbers and seeks its prey actively, the ant is a much more efficient destroyer of noxious insects than the spider or the toad. It seems, in short, not unlikely to become a valued asset in the agriculture of tropical and subtropical countries, if not in temperate regions.

"Efforts will immediately be directed toward introducing the ant to the cotton-fields of Texas. Mr. Cook has been supplied with all the funds and assistance he needs, and the Secretary of Agriculture will be much disappointed if good results are not realized."

FISH THAT HAVE VOICES.

FISHES are not generally credited with the power of vocal utterance, but there is plenty of evidence to show that some of them can make noises, musical or otherwise, that presumably come from the mouth, altho the source and manner of production of the sounds appears, in most cases, never to have been investigated scientifically. In *La Nature* (Paris, May 14) M. Henri Coupin gives us some of this evidence, much of which comes from travelers of repute. He says:

"The expression 'dumb as a fish' is not perfectly exact. Altho it is true that the great majority of fish do not seek to enter into competition with operatic tenors, there are a few that can make sounds whose utility is not very well understood.

"Prayer relates that one night when he was on the Pontiniac, the largest river on the west coast of Bornea, he heard very distinct music, sometimes low, sometimes high, sometimes distant, sometimes near. It came from the depths like the song of the sirens, sometimes resounding like a powerful organ, sometimes like a sweet and harmonious Æolian harp. A diver hears this music much more clearly and perceives that it comes from several distinct voices. This music, so the natives declare, is produced by fish.

"The same fact had already been told by Humboldt. 'Being,' he says,' in the South Sea, about seven o'clock in the evening, the whole party was frightened by an extraordinary noise that resembled the beating of drums in the open air. It was at first thought that this noise was produced by the wind, but soon it was heard clearly alongside the ship, chiefly forward. It resembled the noise of boiling water, when the bubbles burst. Then it was feared that the ship had sprung a leak, but the noise extended successively to all parts of the vessel, and about 9 P.M. it ceased entirely.'

"Lieut. John White, of the United States Navy, reports that when in the mouth of the Cambodia River he and his party heard extraordinary sounds around the ship. They were like a mixture of the bass notes of an organ, the ringing of bells, the guttural cries of a huge bullfrog, and noises that seemed to come from an enormous harp. They seemed to shake the very vessel. These noises increased, and finally formed a universal chorus on both sides of the ship and along its entire length. As the party ascended the river the sounds weakened and then ceased entirely. The interpreter told them that the cause was a shoal of fish of flat oval form which had the power of adhering strongly to various bodies by the mouth.

"The Pogonias, or Drumfish, which inhabit the Atlantic coast of the New World, also make noises that are often heard at great distances. . . . It is thought—but this is not certain—that the noise is produced by rubbing the pharyngian teeth together.

"In the fresh water of the Rio Mataje and the Rio del Molino are found musical fish which, because of this peculiarity, are called by the natives by the name of 'musicos.' 'During an exploration in the Bay of Pailon, in the northern part of the republic of Ecuador,' says M. Thoron, 'I skirted a shore at sunset. All at once a strange sound, extremely low and prolonged, was heard around me. I thought at first that it was an extraordinarily large insect or bee, but, seeing nothing, I asked of my oarsman whence the noise came. He answered that it was a fish that sang thus. Some call them sirens and others musicos. Advancing a little farther, I

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heard a multitude of different voices that imitated perfectly the lower and middle tones of a church organ, heard outside the building, as in the church porch. The concert began about sunset and continued several hours, the executants not being disturbed by the presence of men, but not showing themselves at the surface of the water.'

"Another traveler, Le Mesle, describes a concert of singing-fishes in his 'Journey to Cambodia.' 'Each one of the executants,' he says, 'emits, as in Russian music, only a single note—full, long, and grave—a sound like that of an ophicleide. These make up a most extraordinary *ensemble;* each executant plays a unique air in a different key. The tones arise everywhere—before, behind, in the boat, and the water in which they are produced gives them a peculiar quality of tone. The author of this melancholy melody is a fish with a large flat head . . . reaching sometimes 1 to 1½ meters in length. The natives call it "Machovian." It is greenish, spotted, with silvery belly, and has short antennæ on the snout.'

"We also have a talking-fish—the *grondin* [red gurnet], well known to naturalists as having a sort of feet, and to cooks as excellent eating. When it is taken from the water, it makes a noise more or less loud, which has given it its name [from the French *gronder*, to growl or snarl]. This sound is certainly produced by the passage of the gas from the swimming-bladder, which the fish can compress at will. 'A learned Marseilles naturalist,' says H. E. Sauvage, 'conceived the idea of profiting by this aptitude of singing-fish, and he placed at the bottom of the water, in captivity in nets, male gurnets for the purpose of attracting fishes of the opposite sex. . . . The attempt was reasonably successful, but it requires much patience, and this kind of fishing would probably suit only a small number of amateurs.'

"Several other kinds of fish are able to sing, but their identity is not certain in many cases. The *dorée* [John Dory], or fish of St. Peter, manifests its presence at low tide by a sort of clucking that has given it the name of 'water-chicken.' A *balisté* [trigger-fish] gives out plaintive and melancholy sounds like the creaking of a wagon wheel. A pristipome imitates exactly the quack of a duck. Even the tunny can thrust its head out of the water and sing in a voice that recalls a crying infant."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAF-MUTE.

AS is well known, deaf-mutes whose vocal organs are unimpaired are now regularly taught to speak; but their voices are always odd and disagreeable. The reason for this and the proper way to avoid it are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris) by Dr. Marage. The methods and theories of the writer were presented on November 24 last to the Paris Academy of Medicine by M. Gariel, and since that date the doctor has continued to experiment with success along this line. He says:

"All who have visited one of the special schools have been struck with the peculiar quality of the deaf-mute voice. It resembles in no respect that of those who hear, and I noted this fact as early as 1898 in a note to the Academy. I am now going to inquire whence this peculiarity arises, and how it can be made to disappear—at least partly.

"Take the principal vowels. . . . We teach the deaf-mute that to make an *a*, for instance, he must give to his mouth a special form and cause the larynx to vibrate at the same time. . . . . .

"For the pupil, the *a* does not correspond to a sound, as with those who hear, but to a single form of the buccal cavity. . . . The result is that he always makes the same *a*, and that later, when he utters phrases, he uses always the same sound.

"Now there are different kinds of *a's*; and to each corresponds a different form of the buccal cavity. The vowel *a* is well uttered only when the laryngian note is the third subharmonic of that given by the mouth, and analogous laws govern the emission of all the other vowels.

"This is what causes the diction of those who can hear to be so varied. It is then necessary, in order to modify the quality of voice of deaf-mutes, to make them understand that there is not a single *a* sound, but several, and so on.

"To get at this result, we must not take the vowels one after another and cause the pupil to pronounce all the different sounds. This would confuse him, and we should have to begin all over again. But when his instruction is sufficiently advanced—that is, about the age of twelve or thirteen years—his hearing should be developed by causing him to listen to the fundamental vibrations of the vowels by means of the siren that I have already described, taking care to vary the fundamental note so that he can distinguish well a broad from a sharp *a*. He is then made to sing this vowel on a low and then on a high note, and thus he will soon see the difference."

This method, we are told, has been applied to a number of pupils at a school for deaf-mutes at Bourg-la-Reine, France, and has been very successful, great progress having been made in six months with five minutes' practise a day.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING?

IT is very easy to assert, but very hard to prove, a change of climate. Even those who are sure that our average temperatures are moving in one direction or the other are not agreed as to whether that movement is up or down. The popular opinion in this country seems to be that the climate is moderating or growing warmer. In Europe there has been recently some contention to the same effect, relying on the reported withdrawal of Alpine glaciers. Nothing could illustrate more clearly the difficulty of the subject than the way in which M. J. Péroche, on the contrary, in an article in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 7) assumes that every one acknowledges that our climate is growing colder. He first addresses himself to the task of accounting for this phenomenon and afterward quotes statistics to uphold what he asserts. His figures, which are for Paris alone, would seem to indicate that the winters there are getting somewhat warmer and the summers colder, with a very slight net decrease in the average annual temperature. Says M. Péroche:

"It is asserted and repeated that our climate is growing colder. It is certain that temperatures are not as high as they once were, and we may convince ourselves of this without going too far back. Old men remember the real springs and summers of their youth, when summer clothes were of light stuff and wraps were not necessary in midsummer. We may also gather evidence from certain plants, especially the apricot. This has disappeared little by little in our gardens in the north [of France], and the vine itself now yields only tasteless grapes when they are not altogether sour."

Taking, for the moment, this change for granted, the author ascribes it to the astronomical fact known as the precession of the equinoxes, owing to which, as claimed by some geologists, the earth passes through a climatic cycle about once in 21,000 years. According to the writer, our hemisphere was in its last maximum of cold (the so-called "glacial epoch") about 11,000 years ago, and in its last heat maximum about A.D. 1250. Temperatures should thus have been slowly decreasing for the past 650 years. Of this decrease of temperature the writer believes that there are abundant evidences, such as the alteration of habitat of certain cultivated plants, the increasing frequency of severe winters, and especially the present inhabitability of Greenland, which was true to its name when first occupied by the Danes. Since 1757 an accurate record of temperature has been kept at Paris, and by reference to it the author finds that in the past century the autumns and winters have grown warmer and the springs and summers colder by an average of 1.5° to 2° C. The effect on the year, as a whole, has been to lower the temperature by about one-tenth of a degree. The loss in the yearly average since the last maximum of heat [A.D. 1250] he believes to be about 4° [about 7° F.], which he thinks is quite sufficient to account for the observed results. As to the greater frequency of severe winters, which seems contrary to the increase of winter temperature, as noted above, the writer thinks it is due

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to the influence of cold summers in provoking what he calls "exceptional recrudescences." He concludes as follows:

"Has any definite light been thrown on this question of precessional action? We can hardly pretend that it has. Incontestably we must still observe and study it. But we are entitled to think that tho we may not have reached the goal, we are not far from it. . . . We are moving toward a cold maximum. . . . We are doing only what the earth has done since the beginning and will continue to do to the end. Our regions, like others, will see again what they have already seen—that is to say, to go back to the subject of the vine, we can predict in advance the fate that is reserved for it. Without any doubt, in less than 400 years the champagne country will have lost its vines, and 500 years hence Bourgogne and the Gironde will themselves be deprived of vineyards. There will remain only Provence, which 2,000 years ago began viticulture. In its turn it will have to yield, probably within 1,500 or 1,600 years. As for Paris, in 10,000 years at the culminating point of the present climatic phase . . . it will have about the same annual temperatures as Berlin has to-day, while Berlin will enjoy those of Norway. If there will be any consolation in this for our posterity, it will assuredly not be wanting."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ROMANCE OF SECRET INVENTIONS.

BEFORE the days of patents the only way to make sure that an invention would remain the property of its original owner was to keep it secret, where this could be done without forcing it to remain in disuse. Even at the present day many processes and formulæ are kept from public knowledge in this way, the inventor preferring not to apply for a patent. If the history of secret processes could be written, writes a contributor to *The Technical World*, it would form a romantic and fascinating book, and one of the most interesting sections would be that which dealt with the many attempts to steal the secrets from their jealous owners. He goes on to say:

"The scene of one of these stories is laid in the wild moorland country around Sheffield, England, where a watchmaker named Huntsman had built a factory for making steel by a process of his own invention. The secret was a very valuable one, for it was the only process by which steel could be made of uniform quality throughout; but Huntsman had little fear that any of his rivals would discover it, for he employed only picked and sworn workmen, and the portals of his factory were almost as strictly guarded against strangers as the doors of a bullion vault.

"However, one bitterly cold wintry night, when the wind was shrieking over the neighboring moor, driving the snow in wild eddies before it, a tattered, shivering tramp presented himself at the door of the works and pitifully craved permission to warm his frozen bones at the furnace fires. For a long time he pleaded in vain; the doorkeeper was obdurate; but finally importunity and the pathetic aspect of the man won the day, and the tramp was admitted to the warmth, only to fling himself on the floor in utter exhaustion and to fall asleep.

"The rascal, however, was sleeping with one eye open, and with that eye he was craftily watching the men at their work, with the result that when an hour later he left the place with words of gratitude, he took Huntsman's secret with him.

"Another interesting story takes us to the neighborhood of Temple Bar, in London, and to the shop of a chemist who was the only man in England that knew the secret of the manufacture of citric acid. So jealous was he of his invention that he would share it with no one, but worked alone in the laboratory over his shop in Fleet Street.

"One evening, however, when his processes were well advanced, he locked up his laboratory and left the premises for a time, assured that no one could possibly gain admittance during his absence. But he bargained without a certain uninvited guest who worked his way down the chimney into the laboratory and made such good use of his time that when he reemerged from the chimney he had the manufacture of citric acid at his fingers' ends.

"It was in a similar way that the manufacture of tinp-late became possible in England—the secret being one which no person had been able to wrest from its owners in Holland for half a century. But there was a bold and crafty Cornishman, one James Sherman, who made up his mind to discover it at any cost. Going over to Holland, he found his way into the factory at great personal risk and brought the secret back safely.

"These are but a few of the little romances of successful secret-stealing, and who shall tell the number of attempts that have failed, or even how many lives have been lost in the attempting? Men will risk much to fathom such a secret as that of the monks of the *Grande Chartreuse*, who make the well-known *liqueur* of that name, for which a sum of $10,000,000 has been refused point blank; but the secret has defied all discovery.

"Among scores of secret processes just as successfully guarded is that which has given to the world the exquisitely beautiful Dresden china. It is said that not even a king may enter the guarded walls of the factory at Meissen, where the porcelain is made, with the solitary exception of the King of Saxony himself; and every workman is under a solemn oath, to which the severest penalties are attached, never to breathe a word of what goes on within the factory.

"Then there is the romance of inventions that have been absolutely lost to the world, of which one example must suffice. An American inventor named Ford, after long years of unremitting labor, had discovered a method of treating ore without smelting, and at a very small cost. So valuable was the discovery considered that fabulous offers were made to Ford for the secret; but, as ill-luck would have it, on the very day on which he had arranged to part with it in exchange, it is said, for an annuity of $100,000, he was struck down by apoplexy, and his secret died with him."

WHAT IS A PATENT?

FROM the legal point of view, according to a recent address delivered by Samuel G. McMeen, at Lewis Institute, Chicago, a patent, as issued by the United States, is nothing more nor less than a memorandum of a bargain between the inventor as one individual and the people of the country as another. What is the subject-matter of this bargain? This is how Mr. McMeen explains it, as quoted in abstract by *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"This bargain is to the effect that because the inventor furnishes to the people a more or less useful product of his brain they in their turn guarantee to pay him for his effort. The payment is not made in a definite sum of money, but in an arrangement whereby he may enjoy for seventeen years all the profits coming from the use of the thing he has produced. Rights to these profits he may sell or rent to others or make such disposition as he likes; but from the time of the making of the bargain the thing belongs to the people. At the end of the seventeen years the inventor has no further claim on his production, and it belongs thereafter wholly to the people, having been bought and paid for.

"In a sense, the price paid by the people is set by the inventor. It may be very large or very small, depending on the excellence of the invention or on the caprice of the people. Examples will come to mind of inventions almost trivial, so far as real usefulness is concerned, but which give the inventor large financial return. There are other examples of inventions which were epoch-making, but because they were too soon for the minds of the people, brought no financial return. It may be that if they had been invented later, so that the period of monopoly had coincided with the period of welcome, the reward might have been proportionate to the excellence of the conception.

"The industrial greatness of this nation is in large measure due to the existence of good patent law and to the encouragement which has been given to inventors by its operation. The inventive ability of a people lies not alone in its facility in finding ingenious ways of setting things together to achieve results, but also in its wisdom to see clearly industrial and social needs. In the instance of the inventor who produced the cranberry sorter, every one in the cranberry industry knew the need of sorting so that cranberries for market would contain no soft ones. It required a mental aptitude to see an immediate possibility of invention in the circumstance that when cranberries were spilled down the back steps only the sound ones hopped from step to step, the soft ones stopping early.

"It is not true that a patent granted by the United States may

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be renewed. A reissue is not an arrangement by which an expiring patent may be given new life, but only an arrangement whereby a necessary correction may be accomplished. In other countries there are periods of patent life which, by proper action, may be extended somewhat as in the case of a copyright in this country; but in each case there is an ultimate time beyond which the term of the patent can not be extended.

"An applicant may not secure a patent in this country if his invention has been in actual public use for two years or more before he makes his application. Interesting questions sometimes arise as to whether the use has been really public or might not have been wholly for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the invention by a continued test. A form of sidewalk which had been in use for two years was held not to vitiate the rights of the applicant because, altho distinctly in public use, the excellence of its form could only be proven to the inventor by actual trial, and could not be considered to be a final test unless continued for a considerable time. In another instance of an article of wearing apparel distinctly not public in its use, a period of two years was held wholly to vitiate the rights of the applicant because very much less than two years should have sufficed to enable him to decide whether the invention was or was not in a proper form for filing his application."

PLANTS THAT GIVE OUT SALT.

THAT certain plants have salty deposits on their stems and leaves has been known for some time and the fact has been the subject of numerous investigations. It appears from the most recent of these, as described in a note in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 28), that the deposit is an excretion, probably resembling in its function that of human perspiration. Says the writer:

"Certain plants, such as species of the Tamarisk family and the Frankenia family, excrete salts through special glands of the epidermis. These salts are very hygroscopic, and altho during the day when the evaporation is intense, they dry, forming only a thin layer without moisture, they collect the humidity of the air during the night, and in the morning it appears in numerous drops, resembling those of dew. These salts are all found in the soil itself, but all that occur in the ground do not reappear in the plant; it makes a selection. They vary with the species. In Frankenia soda and hydrochloric acid are the chief constituents; in the sea-lavender they are lime and sulfuric acid. It is quite certain also that the saline layer comes from within and not from without, that it is excreted by the plant and not carried to it by the wind, for if we treat a part of the leaf with sublimate we find no more salts, but the secretion continues on the part not so treated. The salt-glands have, consequently, a real existence. But what is the reason for them? This question was asked by Mr. T. H. Kearney at a recent botanical convention in the United States. Volkens had already offered an explanation. The salts, he said, absorb the atmospheric moisture. This is then absorbed by the leaves, which thus function like terrestrial roots in an arid soil. This theory, which appears somewhat attractive, has not been confirmed by Marloth and Haberlandt, nor by the experiments of Mr. Kearney himself. The latter showed, by his experiments on the plants in question, that the absorbent power of the leaves, even in pure water, is very slight. On the other hand, when plunged in a saline solution, like that with which they are covered in the mornings, they not only do not absorb the liquid, but they give it out. The leaves, instead of absorbing the exterior liquid, add to it a part of what they themselves contain. The function of the epidermic glands would seem, then, to be very different from what has hitherto been believed. They must serve simply as organs of excretion and permit the plant to get rid of the excess of salty matter that it contains. The saline deposit on the leaves may also be useful in reducing transpiration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—Hair dyes are often made of aniline colors, generally poisonous, or of metallic salts, such as nitrate of silver and acetate of lead. M. Armand Gautier has recently made a report on the regulation of their sale to the municipal government of Paris, and his conclusions are quoted as follows by *Cosmos:*

"1. Every hair dye said to be 'vegetable' or 'free from metallic compounds' should be suspected and sent for analysis to the municipal laboratory. Its sale should be prohibited when it contains toxic salts of aniline and of analogous bases. . . . 2. Every dye for coloring the hair black . . . containing generally salts of lead, or sometimes of copper, silver, or vanadium (sometimes even cyanids), salts that are essentially toxic, should not be allowed, except when the label on the bottle bears either the complete formula of the preparation, or at least a special note indicating the nature of the poisonous salt contained therein. In all cases it is important that the laws regulating the sale of such poisonous substances should be rigorously observed. 3. The sale of preparations formed essentially of oxygenated water is not objectionable. M. Gautier declares that this has no other bad effect than to render the hair brittle and to cause it finally to fall out."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Use of Dynamite in Great Fires.—When all other means have failed to check the progress of an extensive and destructive fire, it has always been the custom to demolish buildings in its path, in order to deprive it of fuel. Of late dynamite has been used for this purpose, but we are now told by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* that, as a result of experience in the Baltimore and the Toronto fires, this means of checking the spread of conflagrations will probably occupy a less prominent position in the future, as it is apparently not only useless, but positively dangerous. Says the writer:

"In both cities the effect of the explosions on the ruined buildings was simply to produce a heap of wreckage which could not be mounted by the firemen and which was scarcely less combustible than the original building, while the gap placed in the path of the flames was so narrow that it was easily leaped by the fire. The effect on the surrounding buildings, which it was the purpose of the explosion to protect, was to smash in the windows and thus destroy the only barrier that existed against the immediate penetration of the flames to the interior combustible finish and contents. In the case of some of the fireproof buildings at Baltimore there seems reason to believe that a considerable part of the damages to the walls and to the structural fireproofing was caused by the violent shocks produced in dynamiting adjacent structures. However this may be, it is certain that in many cases the dynamiting was delayed until the 'mined' building was ablaze, with the very natural result that burning brands and débris were actually hurled through broken window openings into neighboring buildings. Such happenings as this are of course chargeable solely to unwise direction of the work, but they are certain to occur in the excitement and panic of a losing battle against a conflagration. At best, dynamiting is a dangerous and uncertain means of fighting fire unless it has been much maligned by the experience at Baltimore and Toronto, and heads of fire departments will act wisely if they strike it off their list of fire-fighting methods."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE University of London," says a writer in *The Hospital* (London), "at present is little more than a name—*vox, et præterea nihil*—and can not assume practical form and substance unless or until it is supported by adequate endowments. In continental countries the necessary funds would be given ungrudgingly by governments; in the United States of America they would be furnished by private munificence almost as soon as the necessity for them became declared. In England alone, to the discredit alike of our rulers and of our more wealthy citizens, the urgent want is left unheeded and unsupplied. People in England, as a matter of fact, are not sufficiently educated themselves, in any proper sense of the word, either to appreciate education in others or to contribute cheerfully to its support."

THE following story of Charles P. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company, is told by Arthur Goodrich in *The World's Work:* "Some years ago Steinmetz went into the Adirondacks with a hunting party of friends. Not caring to hunt, he was often left alone at a little lodge that was made the party's headquarters. One night before the camp fire a mathematical question came into his head. To settle it he needed a table of logarithms which could not have been found within miles of the camp. He remembered a few figures, and in a short time had worked out an entire table of logarithms for himself, and from it solved the problem. This mathematical sense, which was originally trained by hard study at Breslau, makes it possible for him to answer quickly the rapid fire of questions his aids hurl at him daily."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS.

SEVEN years ago the work of the Egypt Exploration Fund on the site of Oxyrhynchus brought to light an ancient papyrus inscribed with certain alleged "sayings of Jesus." The discovery of these "Logia," which were ascribed by experts to a period not later than the third century, aroused a great deal of interest. The fund's later explorations on the same site have unearthed another fragment of a collection of sayings of Jesus, which are now published by the Oxford University Press, with translation and commentary by Bernard P. Grenfell, Lucy Wharton Drexel, and Arthur S. Hunt. These "new sayings" are in a mutilated condition, many words and even whole phrases having been obliterated. In the following translation, the editors state, "supplements which are not practically certain are enclosed in round brackets":

"These are the (wonderful?) words which Jesus the living (Lord) spake to . . . and Thomas, and he said unto (them), Every one that harkens to these words shall never taste death.

"Jesus saith, Let not him who seeks . . . cease until he finds, and when he finds he shall be astonished; astonished he shall reach the kingdom, and having reached the kingdom he shall rest.

"Jesus saith, (Ye ask? who are those) that draw us (to the kingdom, if) the kingdom is in Heaven? . . . the fowls of the air, and all beasts that are under the earth or upon the earth, and the fishes of the sea, (these are they which draw) you, and the kingdom of Heaven is within you; and whoever shall know himself shall find it. (Strive therefore?) to know yourselves, and ye shall be aware that ye are the sons of the (almighty?) Father; (and?) ye shall know that ye are in (the city of God?), and ye are (the city?)

"Jesus saith, A man shall not hesitate . . . to ask . . . concerning his place (in the kingdom. Ye shall know) that many that are first shall be last and the last first and (they shall have eternal life?).

"Jesus saith, Everything that is not before thy face and that which is hidden from thee shall be revealed to thee. For there is nothing hidden which shall not be made manifest, nor buried which shall not be raised.

"His disciples question him and say, How shall we fast and how shall we (pray?) . . . and what (commandment) shall we keep . . . Jesus saith, . . . do not . . . of truth . . . blessed is he . . . "

The editors believe that the text of these new sayings is "nearly contemporary with the 'Logia' papyrus discovered in 1897"—that is to say, it dates back to the third century. They further call attention to certain points of comparison between the two collections:

"Here, as in the earlier 'Logia,' the individual sayings are introduced by the formula 'Jesus saith,' and there is the same mingling of new and familiar elements; but the second series of sayings is remarkable for the presence of the introduction to the whole collection, and another novelty is the fact that one of the sayings is an answer to a question, the substance of which is reported. It is also noticeable that while in the first series the sayings had little if any connection of thought with each other, in the second series the first four, at any rate, are all concerned with the Kingdom of Heaven. That the present text represents the beginning of a collection which later on included the original 'Logia' is very probable. . . . Both fragments contain sayings which to a greater or less degree have parallel passages in the Synoptic gospels side by side with sayings which are new."

It is pointed out that the introduction to these sayings seems to suggest that they derive their authority not from the traditional sources of any of the four Canonical gospels, but from St. Thomas and perhaps another disciple. The editors claim that "the analogy of this collection has an obvious bearing on the question of the sources of the Synoptic gospels" and they call attention to the fact that these sayings indicate that "the mystical and speculative element in the early records of Christ's sayings which found its highest and most widely accepted expression in St. John's Gospel, may well have been much more general and less peculiarly Johannean than has hitherto been taken for granted."

The New York *Sun*, referring to the "Logia" papyrus of 1897, these new sayings, and a fragment of a lost gospel, unearthed on the same site, says: "These papyri discovered by Grenfell and Hunt are of remarkable interest from an historical point of view. Viewed in connection with the internal and external evidences of date, among which may be mentioned the type of uncial handwriting, they confirm what we had reason indeed to believe on other grounds—that during the third century of our era there were current non-canonical versions of the gospel narratives, in which not only heretics but those orthodox Christians who carried asceticism or sabbatarianism to extremes found authority for their peculiar views in words attributed to Jesus." These newly discovered fragments, *The Sun* further remarks, will direct the reader's attention to the great difficulties of the task which the early fathers undertook when they tried to define and enforce a canon.

THE BEGINNINGS OF QUAKERISM.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL'S recently published biography of William Penn has met with considerable criticism on account of its unsympathetic attitude toward the Quakers. The author traces the origin of the sect to the writings of John Saltmarsh, born in Yorkshire in 1596, and in his day one of the foremost of non-conformist polemical writers. His *chef-d'œuvre* was entitled "Sparkles of Glory," and two hundred and fifty years ago it was "the most talked about, if not the most widely read, book in England." Saltmarsh, says Mr. Buell, "was to the Protestantism of his time what Percy Bysshe Shelley became to the atheism of a later day—its ultimate intellectual development, its extreme visible apostle. There was, however, this difference: Shelley wrote a great deal of rationalistic philosophy in captivating verse; John Saltmarsh wrote volumes of transcendental poetry in mystic prose." Of Saltmarsh's doctrine, Mr. Buell writes:

"It amounts to a protest against all formalism, regularity, and discipline in religious organization; against canons, observances, litanies, set modes of worship, and ordained ecclesiastical functions of all kinds whatsoever. On the other hand, it amounts to a declaration that the human conscience which 'grows up with God' is a supreme law unto itself and unto its own being. . . . It means that in all 'pure, spiritual, comprehensive' religion the conscience of the individual, sanctified by the 'inner light,' must be the measure of sanctity and the guide to holiness. The postulate of all this is that organized churches, under any and all forms of administration, may become desolate houses or temples whose veils are rent or 'suns whose light is darkened,' whenever 'God has gone out and hath left such an administration.'

"It remains only to add that the sole judge as to whether 'God is gone out and hath left such an administration,' etc., is the conscience of the individual sanctified by the 'inner light.' And the individual is also endowed with judgment from which there can be no appeal as to the presence of the 'inner light' in his own conscience, and also as to its quality, degree, and intensity."

Such, we read, was the doctrine that formed the basis of the sect known as the "Society of Friends." Saltmarsh contributed nothing but the doctrine; the foundation of the sect was the work of George Fox, a man whose contrast with the other is thus set forth by the author of the volume under consideration:

"So far as can be ascertained from authentic records, Fox began to preach in 1647, the same year in which Saltmarsh was dying. Whether the first expounder of the doctrine would have approved the apostle's practical application of it must forever remain an unanswered question, because mania and death deprived him of the opportunity to investigate or even observe the work of Fox. The two men were antipodal in fiber, traits, and antecedents. One was a classical scholar of exquisite learning; the other a 'village yokel,' as his contemporaries called him. One was a recluse, a dreamer, and a poet; the other a hustling, stalwart zealot, a giant in bodily strength, moral fortitude, and mental audacity. One was

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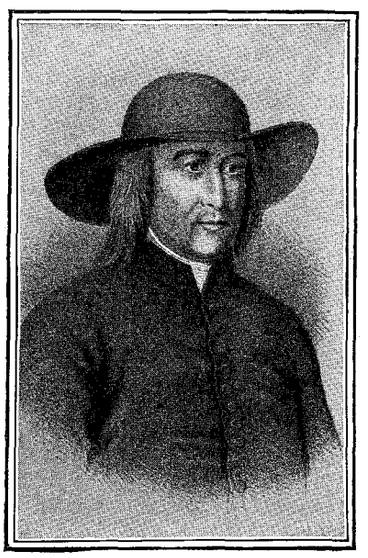
a subtle-brained mystic of the cloister; the other a huge-muscled, strong-voiced preacher of the open air, the fields, and the highways."

As a promulgator of the teachings of Saltmarsh, Fox "avowed in the broadest sense and most sweeping scope the doctrine of supremacy, even absolutism, of the individual conscience sanctified by the 'inner light.'" He held that "every man might have a revelation of his own, that there might be as many manifestations of God in the conscience as there were converts—a doctrine which may, perhaps without irreverence, be described as "every man his own Moses." Fox, however, possessing a strong sense of the practical, formulated what might be called "canons of his church." Canons of which "some were sound and salutary in law and morals, some were visionary and chimerical, while others were frivolous and whimsical." To quote further:

"The sound and salutary precepts of Fox were not new. On the contrary, they were the commonplaces of a correct life, involving ordinary uprightness in worldly affairs, simple honesty, and common decency—precepts that had been inculcated and enforced by pagans long before the name of Christ was known. But the new canons of Fox were either visions or whims or chimeras. He proceeded to flout the old decalogue, if for no worse or better reason than that God had revealed it to Moses instead of to George Fox; or because there were commandments in the old decalogue that might be obnoxious to the 'inward light.' And then he proceeded to formulate a decalogue of his own. We say decalogue simply for convenience, tho, as a matter of fact, the commandments that Fox declared the Lord had commanded him to promulgate were not exactly ten in number. Indeed, in number they were somewhat indefinite. They were not proclaimed at any one time, but now and then, from time to time, as the inward light seemed to move him. The result was that, after a while, when Fox's commandments multiplied with his sermons, they began to conflict one with another, until it became hard to tell which was which—law or heresy, the true faith or all ungodliness. . . . . .



GEORGE FOX,

Who founded Quakerism on the doctrines of John Saltmarsh.

"He also advised—tho we can not find that he rigidly prescribed—a peculiar style of dress for each sex which he himself designed and set the example of wearing as 'an emblem of equality among men and a token of humility before God.' Fox is doubtless the only one who ever believed that dress could make men equal or that God takes account of fashion-plates.

"Among the tenets that were visionary and chimerical was that of 'universal peace' in an age and under conditions of universal war, an age in which, but for the fighting of Gustav Adolf's Lutherans and of Cromwell's Puritans, Quakerism itself could never have had a chance to breathe, and George Fox's sermons had likely been silenced by the gibbet or the stake. However beautiful in fancy or theory, primitive Quakerism was utterly impracticable, and tho it had warrant in some teachings of the Bible, it exposed its devotees to the contempt of their fellow men in that era wholly, and, to some extent, ever since.

"There is a fundamental trait in human nature—a trait than which none other lies nearer the foundation of all truth, right and manhood—that may be described as an instinctive distrust of any doctrine or principle which its devotees are not willing to fight for.

"There were many aspects of the Puritan creed and many idiosyncrasies of its believers quite as grotesque as anything in Quakerism, according to George Fox. But, unlike the Quaker, the Puritan would fight for his faith; and when he did feel that the spirit of God moved him to 'smite abomination in the sight of the Lord hip and thigh,' he made the climate torrid for his adversaries—whereunto Marston and Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester had already borne bloody witness. He was always ready to show forth his faith by his works and to argue his points of doctrine with the point of the saber. . . . . .

"That this non-combatant canon in Quakerism was not due to deficiency in courage goes without saying. The Quakers were Englishmen—a remark which sufficiently covers that part of the ground. It must then be ascribed to the same cause as the other peculiarities noted—a fanatical purpose not to be like other men. . . . . .

"It can not be denied that the early Quakers owed most of their persecutions to the eccentricities and asperities of speech, dress, and deportment which they cherished, and very little to the doctrines they proclaimed or the language in which they put them forth. For all these peculiarities, trivial in themselves, but important in their consequences, George Fox was responsible. In fact, he laid more stress on the 'hat canon' and on the frivolous 'thee and thou' than upon doctrinal points in theology. Born in the humblest circumstances, nurtured in poverty, plainly bred, and yet feeling even amid his most untoward surroundings the mighty power of his own mind, he hated the rich, the polite, and the well-bred, and embraced the first opportunities to exhibit his resentment toward them. This was the impulse that found expression in the 'revelation' already quoted, in which, according to his own version, the Lord 'required him' to direct his followers to dispense with all ordinary and every-day forms of the commonest politeness and most primitive courtesy. . . . It is easy enough to comprehend such a policy as an artifice intended to subserve a particular purpose, but to conceive it as a part of the teachings of Christ is to deny the first tenets of Christ's religion—the Golden Rule—which, in a dozen words, exhausts all the laws of gentleness, politeness, courtesy, and concern for the feelings of others."

The early Quakers, says Mr. Buell, suffered ten times more persecutions for Fox's whims than for their actual doctrines, beliefs, or modes of worship.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PSYCHOPATHICALLY CONSIDERED.

IN a psychopathic study of Christian Science, contained in a posthumous volume by Thomson Jay Hudson, entitled "The Evolution of the Soul," the author inveighs against the "noble rage" indulged in by the medical profession, the "hostile criticism" of the clergy, and "the unseemly levity of the irreverent laity" in their respective attitudes toward the new sect, and claims for Christian Science the right of a scientific examination. He says:

"It is axiomatic that any belief which is alleged to be founded upon observable phenomena is entitled to respectful consideration and scientific examination. I hazard nothing in saying that Christian Science, so called, has abundantly demonstrated its right to both. Its votaries, claiming divine power, have healed the sick by hundreds of thousands; yet they have been recognized by the medical profession only by bitter denunciation. Claiming an intimate acquaintance with, and often verbal inspiration from, the divine Father, they have poured the balm of religious consolation into many a stricken heart, only to be repaid from the pulpit by solemn objurgations and strenuous anathemas. They have gone into the highways and byways and proclaimed their divine mission from the housetops, only to be answered by the jeers and ridicule of the ungodly. And, notwithstanding their solemn asseverations that they teach the only science worth knowing, science itself has assumed a lofty mien and passed by on the other side."

The author examines the subject under two heads—namely: "(1) the psychopathic condition of the founder of the sect; and (2) the psychopathic condition of her followers." The founder of the sect he describes as a "victim of self-delusion arising from an ignorance of the fundamental law of psychic activity." The book which she

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has produced as the "bible" for her adherents, says Mr. Hudson, is "purely and simply a psychical phenomenon"; but as such it deserves serious consideration, "for it stands unique as an illustration, on an extensive scale, of the vagaries of psychical 'mentation' when the subjective mind of the patient is dominated by false suggestion, and reason is in abeyance." To quote further:

"The fundamental principle upon which Christian Science is based, as set forth in its founder's book, is that there is no such thing as matter. It will at once be seen that such a proposition affords the best possible illustration of the mental condition of its author—that is to say, of the dominance of a false suggestion, and the total inhibition of the inductive faculties or powers. Each is shown in the author's total obliviousness of all the facts of human experience, for if man knows anything he knows that the material universe is a stupendous reality.

"Now comes in the deductive logic of the psychic: dominated by the fundamental postulate—the non-existence of the material universe—and realizing that in all human probability something exists, her deduction is that—'God is all.' This is not an illogical deduction from the premise; but whether it is demonstrated to be true, as the author thinks it is, by the fact that it means practically the same thing when read backward, is a question which we will not stop to consider. This is followed by two other propositions, namely, 'God is good' and 'God is mind.' These are also held to be demonstrated by the fact that they can be read backward without destroying their 'scientific' validity; altho in view of the example we are considering, it would seem that the latter proposition, read backward, should be stated with some qualifications. At any rate, those propositions can not be said to be illogical deductions from the premise, altho they appear to be merely incidental statements not essential to the argument.

"But in her next proposition she resumes her logical attitude and restates the premise and the conclusion in the same sentence, thus: 'God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter.'

" . . . She has many other propositions of the invertible order which she imagines are mathematically demonstrated by the fact that they can be inverted.

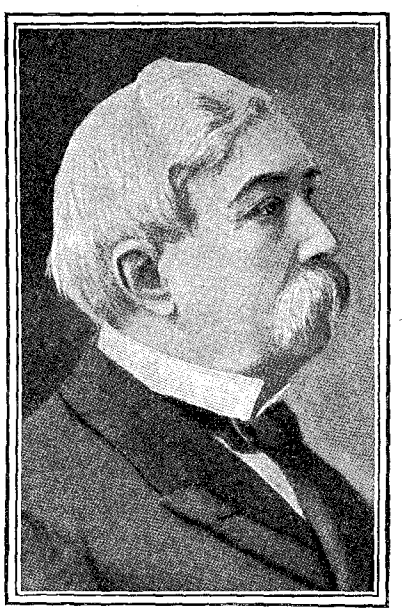
" . . . Of course the unfortunate author is unable to detect the monstrous absurdity of her original postulate, and, consequently, she shrinks not from the conclusions necessarily derivable therefrom. This is shown throughout the whole book. Hence she does not hesitate to declare that there are no such things possible as evil, sin, pain, sickness, or death. How could there be, if there is no such thing as matter—if all is God, and God is all?"

Granting the premise assumed by the author of "Science and Health," the reasoning here presented is acknowledged to be logical; "but it is the logic of the subjective mind when dominated by a false suggestion—a monstrous absurdity." There is no employment of inductive reasoning, "not one fact of human experience is considered, nor one law of nature consulted." There was little difficulty, says Mr. Hudson, so long as Mrs. Eddy confined herself to laying down general principles. The logical trouble began when she attempted to apply her "principles" to the affairs of practical every-day life and human experience. It fell out in the following manner:

"She undertook to tell how to heal the sick, when, according to her theory, nobody was or could possibly be sick, because God is all, and God can not be sick. Moreover, there is no such thing as matter, and, consequently, nobody has a body to furnish a basis of sickness or pain. Besides, matter can not feel pain, first, because there is no such thing as pain. Sin can not exist, because God is good, and God is all. Death is impossible: (1) Because nothing but matter can die, and there is no such thing as matter; (2) because God is all, and God can not die.

"These and a thousand other contradictions and absurdities fill the whole book. The obvious reason is that, when the author comes to treat of the facts of human experience, she must necessarily employ the terms of human experience; and since her theory recognizes the existence of no such facts, the result is necessarily a monstrous hodge-podge of monumental absurdities. Such a conflict between theory and fact could have no other result, in the nature of things, especially when the theory is constantly reiterated in connection with the facts."

In regard to the psychopathic condition of the followers of Christian Science the author points out that it is only the smaller number of adherents, "who undertake seriously to master the theory and to harmonize it with their facts of experience, that are in imminent danger of mental alienation; and even they may escape the serious phases of paranoia if they have not acquired, or are not congenitally afflicted with, a neuropsychopathic tendency." He points out as one of the principal causes which operate to swell the ranks of Christian Scientists "the astounding lack of the power of logical induction in primitive minds." Thus:



THOMSON JAY HUDSON, LL.D.,
Author of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," "The Evolution of the Soul," etc.

"The founder's book iterates and reiterates that her theories are demonstrated by facts of every-day experience. What facts? Why the fact that people who believe in her theories are healed by other people who believe in her theories; and this is reinforced by the Scripture quotation, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' That is the sum-total of the inductive logic of Christian Science . . . that is to say, the fact of healing is the only fact adduced to prove the theory that there was nothing to heal. Every other fact in nature is systematically denied. . . . . .

"It has been remarked that the beliefs of primitive peoples are often held with an emotional tenacity inversely proportioned to the amount of evidence adducible in support of such beliefs. But Christian Science, so far as I am aware, furnishes the only example of a great body of people who cling with fervent emotion to a belief in that which they know is not true. This is literally atavism run mad, for it is more than atavism, in that it embraces a pronounced pathological element unique in the history of mental degeneracy. This well-recognized force must, therefore, be counted as one of the most essential factors which contribute to the success of Christian Science."

THE BIBLE AND THE JEWS.

"FROM the fact that neither the Jewish Theological Seminary of America nor the Hebrew Union College, neither the Berlin Hochschule fuer die Wissenschaft des Judenthums nor any one of the rabbinical seminaries of Breslau, London, and Florence has at the head of its Bible department a Biblical scholar of repute, and the further fact that the great majority of Biblical articles in 'The Jewish Encyclopedia' had to be prepared by Christian scholars, one may divine the attitude of modern Jewish theology toward the scientific treatment of the Holy Scriptures." Thus writes Dr. Isidore Singer, projector of the Jewish Encyclopedia, in *The New Era Illustrated Magazine* (New York) for June. Dr. Singer goes on to examine the reasons for "the neglect of scientific Bible study on the part of the adepts of Jewish science." In the first place while the professors of the Protestant theological faculties of the German universities, for instance, are "state functionaries, appointed for life to proclaim fearlessly the results of their scientific researches," the teachers at the Jewish theological seminaries, "being for the greater part recruited among former or would-be rabbis, are dependent upon and submit by force of habit to the whims of boards of trustees, most of whose members have only a very vague notion of scientific

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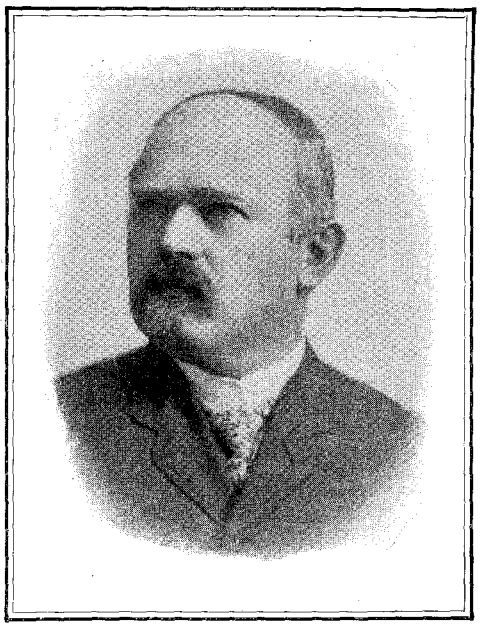
Bible exegesis." Again, "these conservative communal leaders feel instinctively that the frank and reckless adoption of the results of the so-called higher criticism would undermine one of the main pillars of the synagogue: the belief, or rather the tacit understanding, that the Pentateuch is of Mosaic origin." In Dr. Singer's opinion, however, orthodox Judaism has less to fear from the higher criticism than has orthodox Christianity. On this point he says:

"The American Bible League, which in the month of May convened in New York City, was founded with the special purpose of combating the destructive tendencies of higher criticism within the Christian Church. Since more than four million Jews in Russia, more than one million in Austria-Hungary, almost all of those of the Orient, and a respectable minority even among the progressive Jews in Central and Western Europe, and in the Western hemisphere, can not be accused of hypocrisy in proclaiming solemnly before every reading of the Torah that it has been delivered to Israel by Moses, 'the faithful servant of the Lord,' the synagogue, on the surface at least, is not yet menaced by the same immediate danger as the church, for while the latter must needs be shaken to its very foundation by the definite and official denial of the divinity of Christ, the synagogue can continue its existence for some more decades, supported by its three remaining pillars of a common nationality, the memory of a common suffering, and the solidarity imposed upon the Jews by the attitude of the Gentile world."



DR. ISIDORE SINGER,
Who calls attention to the neglect of scientific Bible study on the part of adepts of Jewish science.

The Jews have been called "The People of the Book." It is, therefore, not surprising to read that "exegesis in the largest sense of the word is in a way the one indigenous science which Israel has treated and developed. . . ." But that this science has developed along lines which scarcely conform to the modern sense of the term "scientific" we gather from the following brief summary and comment:

"From the days of Hillel (30 B.C.), who himself marks an epoch in Halakic exegesis, the names of a great number of the originators of Scriptural interpretation have been handed down belonging to the period between the destruction of Jerusalem (70 A.D.) and the Hadrianic war (132–135 A.D.), among whom were men like Ishmael ben Elisha and the celebrated teacher, Akiba ben Joseph. This latter, filled, like Nahum of Gimzo, whose pupil he was, with belief in the divine origin of the Biblical text, was convinced that its most insignificant words had some hidden meaning and must, therefore, become the subject of scrupulous interpretation. This idea was carried out to its extreme—respect for their sincerity forbids the use of a harsher expression—by hundreds of Jewish Bible exegetes from Akiba down to the beginning of the twentieth century.

"Some of us may smile with airs of intellectual superiority at these naive gropings after truth. But are these men with their unshakable confidence in the divine revelation of the Law of Mount Sinai on the sixth of the month of Sivan in the first year of the Exodus of our fathers from Egypt not more worthy of respect than those who, while accepting admiringly in their innermost hearts the destructive theories of Kuenen, Stade, Wellhausen, and Winckler, receive with a brazen front princely payment for teaching in synagogue and schoolhouse theories radically different from their own convictions?"

To quote further:

"Little by little the Halakic as well as the Haggadic expounders of the Scriptures depart from their text, endeavoring not so much to seek its original meaning as to find authority in some passage of the Bible for their own ideas and ethical teachings, thus leading the original Bible exegesis into the channels of synagogal homiletics. We find a similar development if we study the history of the sacred eloquence of the church. There is a great leap from the Galilean fishermen, the first apostles of Christ, to Basil, Chysostom, and Augustine, the eloquent and scholarly teachers of rhetoric, and we hardly think that our American Methodist or Baptist revivalists follow the homiletic rules which were laid down for the Christian sermon by Erasmus, Melanchthon, Luther, and Hyperius. There is a similar distance between the old Darshanim and the modern rabbis, Reform and Orthodox, for even the majority among the latter choose their Biblical texts only as an official pretext for the launching of their individual philosophy of religion."

Dr. Singer states that Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, is at present the only Jewish professional Bible student in the United States of more than local repute.

The Sun (New York) reports Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, as saying in the course of an interview: "The building up of character is possible only by frank, unreserved recognition of the demands of modern times—a broader view of religion and its evolution in Biblical and rabbinical as well as in modern epochs. We of the Hebrew Union College recognize the needs and views of the present age of critical and historical research, and we are striving to train our students so that they can meet the practical demands of the people." The Hebrew Union College represents the reform movement in Judaism.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Zion's Herald refers to Robert Browning as "The great Christian poet." It says further; "No one can much read this great Christian poet of the nineteenth century, 'subtlest asserter of the soul in song,' without having his moral grip tightened and his religious faith strengthened. This poet's whole being is wrapped around the central thought of God. The most vital thing in his conception of man is his relation to duty."

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, in the course of a letter to the New York *Sun* on the subject of the present encounter between the critics and the defenders of the Bible, writes: "The value of the New Testament, to a rationalist, does not depend on the proof of apostolic or contemporary authorship on the credibility of the miraculous parts of the narrative, or on anything that the higher criticism has swept or is sweeping away. It rests on the Character unmistakably portrayed, and on the doctrines which unquestionably gave birth to Christendom."

POPE PIUS X.'s proposed codification of canon law is spoken of by *The Monitor* (San Francisco) as "the most important and gigantic task which any Pontiff could undertake." This paper says further: "No similar work can be compared in magnitude to this, unless it be the codification of civil laws at the instance of the French dictator and known for a hundred years as the Code Napoleon. Even the latter, however, involved fewer difficulties and less onerous ones than confront the commission entrusted with the present enterprise." "The Pope's magnificent idea," we are told, "may be summed up in the phrase: Catholic legislation for the Catholic Church."

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER recently offered the criticism that "there is not enough sociability in the churches." Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel takes another view. He says: "There is imminent danger of Christian institutionalism being substituted for real religion. In these days it ought not to be necessary for persons to go to church to obtain social advantages. The purpose of the church is to present Jesus Christ to the thought, heart, and conscience of the people. "Churches are not social or matrimonial agencies, but religious institutions. The sooner Christian persons recognize the divine mission of the church the better it will be for both the church and the people."

SINCE its organization, eighty-eight years ago, the American Bible Society has adhered strictly to the version of 1611. Within the last few weeks, however, this society has amended its constitution so as to permit it to print either the Authorized Version of 1611, the English Revised Version of 1881-85, or the American Revised Version of 1901. *The Churchman* (New York) remarks: "The pressure brought upon the society in recent years to maintain its usefulness by adopting a less obscurantist position was perhaps assisted to success by the recent Bible League Conference. It may have been felt that something must be yielded if conservatism were not to become a stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

KUROPATKIN, PORT ARTHUR, AND THE JAPANESE ARMIES.

WITH the alternatives of capturing Port Arthur or of attacking Kuropatkin's main army, still supposed to be on the defensive between Liao-Yang and Mukden, the Japanese are at their wits' end to determine which to attempt first, think the experts of the Paris *Gaulois* and *Temps*.

Viewing the campaign with no less disinterestedness, the military experts of the London *Times* and *Standard* conjecture that Kuropatkin would like to retreat, but finds his strategy hampered by orders from distracted St. Petersburg, bidding him now march to the relief of Port Arthur and again make an end of the foe in the north. The one point of agreement between London and Paris is still that Japan means to hurry matters while Russia strives for delay, so far as delay is consistent with prestige. Moreover, with two objectives, Japan has been compelled to move two armies, one in the direction of Port Arthur and the other toward Kuropatkin's main body. Kuropatkin himself has thrown out a cavalry screen, with which Japanese vanguards and rear guards are coming into contact. Kuropatkin is making only a feint of relieving Port Arthur. He knows that place will fall. The London *Spectator* gives it only until the end of this month. Russia can not save the place now. The London *Speaker* says:

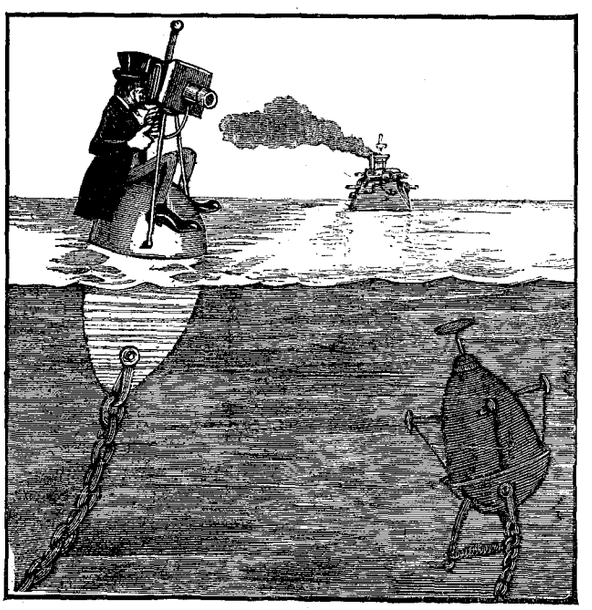
"The talk of relieving Port Arthur from the north is nonsense. There is no case in history of any such isolated position being relieved save from the sea; but what would relieve Port Arthur, and that very quickly, would be a Russian success in the Manchurian plain. If the Russians can defer a general action until they have gathered sufficient men and guns, and if, having so gathered them, they can win that general action against Kuroki's army, the force in the peninsula will have to move. If in such a general action the Russian commander is beaten, then for the whole of this year at least Manchuria will be lost to Russia, and next year will open upon what will practically be a new war, just as the fighting of the French in the Belgian plains in the summer and autumn of 1793 was not so much a second campaign as a new war succeeding their disaster at Neerwinden and the defection of Dumouriez."

French military experts are beginning to think the situation at Port Arthur serious from a Russian point of view. "If Port Arthur be captured, good-by to the assured refuge for the Baltic squadron when it arrives in the Yellow Sea," concedes the *Gaulois*. "But the Japanese fleet is diminishing. If the Baltic squadron wins a naval battle, it is to Nagasaki or to Saseho that it will proceed in perfect security for reprisals, and the fall of Port Arthur will not affect the future of this war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN BELIEF IN JAPAN'S ULTIMATE FAILURE.

NOTHING apparently can shake the conviction of German organs that Japan is doomed to defeat. Papers like the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* tell us that the English, being the allies of the Japanese, can not look at the prospect in the Far East without prejudice. Papers appearing in London are now misled by military and naval experts whose insular conceptions of Japan's initial victories are laughable. This presumably is why the German organs already named, not to mention others, are holding British opinion up to ridicule when that opinion is to the effect that Japan seems likely to win in the long run. Just why Japan must go down to defeat is rather elaborately explained by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin):

"In the Russian forces now in the Far East Japan has had to do with troops that have been recruited to no small extent from the home population and that can not be compared with the genuine Russian regiments. In fact, it has happened that in all the wars waged by Russia during the last hundred years—and we could go back even farther than a hundred years—the Russian military administration has at first put into the field neither an adequate number of troops nor completed the essential preliminaries of preparation. The difficulties of the advance through such vast regions, which had to be overcome by means of the single track Siberian and Manchurian Railway, the obstacle presented by Lake Baikal; and, finally, the shortcomings of the commissariat, equally characteristic of all Russian campaigns—all these things materially lightened their task to the Japanese. Altho the Japanese are reproached throughout Russia with the fact that they seized the moment most favorable to themselves, the reproach is untimely. The moment it became certain that the rival claims of the two disputants could not be settled by peaceful methods, the only



READY!

The mine is laid, now for the amateur photographer.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

THE MANCHURIAN STAKES.

MR. BULL: "Japan leads!"
MADAME LA FRANCE: "Ah! But they're not yet around the corner!"
—*Punch* (London).

GRIM-VISAGED WAR.

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outcome possible was to have been looked for, and indeed it was looked for. The decisive reason for Japan's refusal to wait any longer lay in the certainty she had acquired by means of a masterly system of gaining information that the particulars given as to the number of Russian troops in the Far East on a war footing had been overstated doubly. But it is also possible that the efforts in progress for a long time to bring about a coming together of France and England operated to the same end. That the Franco-Russian alliance did not necessarily extend to the Far East was evident from the text of the treaty stipulations [between France and Russia] of March 16, 1902. That it was not destined thus to be extended was revealed in the preparations for the Anglo-French accord, the terms of which were already foreshadowed by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* on May 27, 1903. The Japanese must have been politically blind if they had failed to foresee the consequences of this departure of France from the old path of her policy. At the same time, the participation—with the approval of the French Government—of French capital in the Japanese loan negotiated in England afforded an unmistakable indication. The Japanese could go into the war with their rear protected, and they had also the further advantage that in no cir-

CHANCELLOR VON BÜLOW'S NEUTRALITY.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

cumstances would the excitation of the Chinese be directed against themselves. This explains the views with which the Japanese went to war. On the other hand, in Russia the suddenness of the attack must have occasioned a consternation that can be understood in those circles which were well informed regarding the lack of the essential preparations for the struggle.

"But as we have already contended in these columns, the first Japanese successes do not in any respect indicate anything decisive. Rather must the evacuation of New-Chwang, and of Mukden, which have not improbably happened by this time, merely show that General Kuropatkin is gathering his forces together for a great blow. We go even further in our estimate of the military situation of Russia, and are of opinion that should Japan actually succeed in pressing on to Harbin, she would have won nothing finally—in fact, a permanent expulsion of Russia from the coast of the Pacific will in the end be shown to be out of the question. The strength of the continental Power will sooner or later drive the islanders into the sea, for they can not think of a permanent occupation of Manchuria. Should it be the intention of Japan to hand Manchuria back to the protection of China, that result, after all the Russian blood that has been shed in this region, can be only a makeshift of no very long duration.

"We do not, of course, say this without reservation. The condition precedent is that Russia can bear the financial and economic burden of the war long enough to attain her end. That end is the expulsion of Japan back to Korea and out of Korea. The second assumption is that no revolutionary movement breaks out in European Russia. As regards the first point, a loan of $150,000,000, or of $200,000,000 from France is practically assured, and thus a matter of chief concern is attended to for the present. As regards revolutionary agitation, it could not count upon success as long as the army shows itself a trustworthy instrument. It is beyond doubt that even in the army the revolutionary propaganda has its centers; but there is as yet no instance of a regiment's having mutinied. Where there have been refusals to obey, they have invariably been the refusals of small groups or of individuals."

The only conspicuous dissent from these views in Germany seems to be that of the Socialist dailies. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) thinks the Japanese outlook promising, and it argues that revolution in Russia is impending, on the familiar hypothesis that the Finns, the Poles, the Armenians, the students, and the working men will overwhelm the bureaucracy among them. But such ideas are not prevalent, altho authoritative German organs do agree that something like mediation, if not intervention, may be brought about. Failing that, they contend, the war will go on until the Japanese armies are hurled back into the sea.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE PLACED BETWEEN MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES.

RAISULI, the prominent brigand of Morocco, announces that he is every inch a king, and that the United States Government must help maintain the royal dignity or it will go hard with Mr. Ion Perdicaris. That American millionaire and captive, whose personal regard for Raisuli is cordially reciprocated, will not be freed on a basis exclusively pecuniary. To the poignancy of French regret at the brigand's ultimatum is added the wonder of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) that the United States should have indulged in a naval demonstration which it deems ineffective and superfluous, besides conveying a misleading idea to the mind of the young Sultan of Morocco. When that potentate becomes conscious of pressure, he should be made to connect it with French supremacy in his dominions, in the opinion of our contemporary:

"The United States Government immediately sent to Tangier a naval force which made a demonstration there with the idea of exercising upon the Moroccan Government a pressure that would lead it to deal energetically with Raisuli. Strictly speaking, the right of the United States to act in this way can not be disputed. But it may be asked if its action is opportune, first from a practical point of view, as regards the possibility of attaining the end desired, and next from a diplomatic point of view. Raisuli being free from the Sultan's control, the Sultan having for the present no hold upon him, it might seem quite vain to have recourse to a naval demonstration to obtain the release of Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley. On the other hand, it was at once generally asked if France were not better qualified to intervene than the United States, if not yet by right, at least in good logic."

Much more to the same purpose appears in other French dailies, which all, nevertheless, see in Washington's appeal for aid from Paris a welcome recognition of the supremacy of France in Morocco. The London *Times* thinks the present situation not too complicated for French diplomacy to cope with:

"The kidnapping of Mr. Perdicaris was just one of those incidents which seemed to make a special claim on France to utilize that position of exceptional influence in Morocco which the Anglo-French agreement guaranteed to her. . . . .

"She could not find a better occasion for setting about her task than that which has been provided by the aggressive impudence of Raisuli. To prevent him and his imitators from wielding the authority of uncrowned kings throughout the country, and to close the perpetual reign of terror and disturbance in which they indulge, must unquestionably be the first step toward any real reform and development of Morocco. France had similar obstacles to encounter before she could set Algeria on a prosperous basis, but she triumphed in the end. We do not doubt that she will carry

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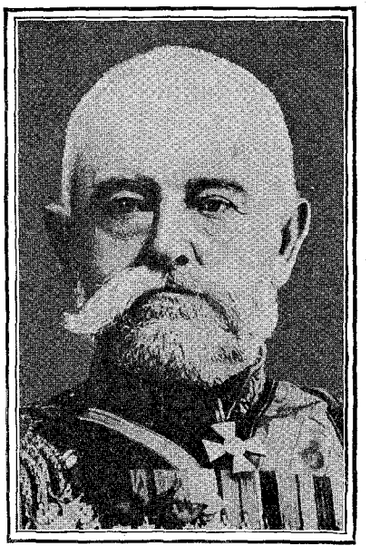

GENERAL LINEVITCH.
London organs now report him facing Kuroki's army, which he is to prevent from cooperating with Oku.

CAPTAIN MATONGIEVITCH.
In command, according to London despatches, of the torpedo boat squadron at Port Arthur.

REAR-ADMIRAL YESSEN.
Described in official reports as "Junior Flag Admiral at Port Arthur."

FIGHTING FOES OF "THE YELLOW PERIL."

out the delicate and difficult task before her in Morocco with no less sagacity.

"The request from the American Government and the acceptance of responsibility by France are of interest not only as constituting the first occasion on which the latter has acted as the mandatory of the Powers in Morocco. A still further significance attaches to the case from the fact that it implies a direct recognition of the Anglo-French agreement by the United States. The prompt and imposing naval demonstration which the American Government is making at Tangier puts this beyond possibility of mistake."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TURKEY'S OMISSION TO MAKE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA,

WHY the Sultan has not weeks ago availed himself of the opportunity presented by the war in the Far East to aggravate the situation in Macedonia is speculated upon by newspapers from London to Madrid. But the explanation is simple enough, according to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels). The Sultan had all his plans matured for a series of sanguinary disturbances, but he learned some weeks ago that Great Britain's Russian policy was revolutionized. There is to be an Anglo-Russian accord, pending which a refractory Sultan would certainly be crushed. The Belgian organ does not vouch for this as a true theory. It is given merely as an explanation of the Turkish point of view. The combination of Turks with discontented Finns and Poles, so much discussed recently, fell through, says the Belgian paper, because of Germany's strong representations to the Porte.

In England, meanwhile, Macedonian risings are freely predicted. The convention between Turkey and Bulgaria, signed last April and intended to promote "reform" under the supervision of European military men, is turning out a farce, say Liberal London organs. The London *News* thinks a crisis certain if Europe does not insist upon a European governor independent of the Sultan. But the Paris *Temps* complains that "the multiplicity of events which attract and absorb the curiosity of the public, and the passionate interest of the drama unfolding itself in the Far East threaten to distract attention from the affairs of the Ottoman Empire." The military organ of Austria, the *Reichswehr* (Vienna) asks who is being "fooled":

"The first question that must be put is what has really changed for the better since last autumn in the region affected by the Macedonian disturbances. To be sure, Austria-Hungary promptly appointed a major, a captain, and three subalterns for the Turkish forces which are to be subjected to the process of organization. They, with the other foreign officers placed under the Italian General Di Giorgis, are now to commence the work of reform. But who can entertain the hope that two dozen foreign officers can actually succeed, as if by a wave of the hand, in establishing order throughout a land accustomed to lawlessness and violence for decades? Has it been forgotten how many years were required to establish public tranquillity in Bosnia-Herzegovinia, notwithstanding the fact that the land was occupied by the military?"

This utterance, in a daily reflecting official military opinion, is taken by the London *Times* to mean that Austria-Hungary has an uneasy impression that if any one is now befooled in the Balkans it must be herself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE JAPANESE NOT ASIATICS.

IN the general revision of all European ideas connected with the Japanese, the notion that they are Asiatics seems in a fair way to explode. A few French papers have been suggesting that the people of Japan are descended from that Jewish tribe whose wanderings have inspired so much fantastic ethnology. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) concedes that this is "startling," but it contends that it is plausible. "There can be no doubt in the minds of those who have studied the question in all its bearings," we read in the English daily, "that the Japanese, equally with the British, are of Hebrew origin, and are a portion of the missing tribes of Israel, having made their way to Japan across the Asiatic mainland after their migration from Media through the passes of the Euphrates." Our contemporary refers us to the Book of Esdras in the Apocrypha, and also to the Prophet Amos, for confirmatory particulars, adding:

"In the ancient Shinto ritual of Japan are some curious observances of a distinctly Jewish character. The Shinto temples, like the Jewish tabernacle, have a holy place and a holy of holies, a representation of an ark and cistern. The priests, called Kan Nushi, priests of the Lord, wear, like the Jewish priests, white linen dresses, turbans, and breeches, in which they offer up the mochi or unleavened bread, sweet wine, and wave the offering of

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the first fruits. Several of the Shinto festivals occur on the same days as the Jewish, many of their ceremonies being identical."

Doubt is also expressed by that high authority on the subject, the London *Spectator*, as to "whether in calling Japanese Asiatics we are not concealing the truth with words," and it notes:

"They have stood apart in their islands for centuries, during which time they have developed, and have grown up under the pressure of a civilization of their own. They have imbibed, like all other islanders, something from all the forces with which they came in contact. They have passed, like Europeans, through a lengthened feudal period, and feudalism breeds at least courage and the habit of obedience to accepted leaders. They have developed an art of their own, a folklore of their own, a habit of political thinking widely distinct in kind from that of any other Asiatic people. What they exactly are is still in many respects a mystery to European observers; but it is quite possible that the broad generalizations by which we describe continents do not fully apply to them—that they have become in the process of the centuries during which they have remained in a seclusion without a parallel a distinctly separate people, deriving their strength and their weakness from original sources, and no more Asiatic than they are European."

But we must go to a Russian organ for absolute conviction on this subject. In the mind of the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* there is not the slightest doubt of the Aryan origin of the Japanese. The Mongolian and Malay strains in their blood form a subsequent incorporation, but the original stock remains in all its purity throughout a great extent of the empire. It says:

"The whole ancient feudal constitution of Japan proves to the historian, who happens to be an anthropologist too, the relatively great Aryan element in the Japanese stock. But there are other significant signs of the same truth. The Japanese dynasty and the Japanese nobility—according to all reliable accounts—are distinguished in their physical characteristics from the masses of the Japanese people in a fashion so decided that the partially Aryan origin of the former at least becomes sensibly apparent. Types of almost absolutely Aryan complexion are by no means rare. Those who regard human annals as the natural history of mankind will regard the much commented Japanese capacity for assimilating various features of modern civilization as additional evidence of the presence of a strong admixture of Aryan blood."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF IN FINLAND.

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF, whose career as the Russifier of Finland was terminated by a patriot's revolver last week, had recently been given to understand that the Czar might remove him. So, at any rate, says the London *Telegraph*, which avers that Nicholas had made up his mind that Bobrikoff was deceiving him. Other European papers, including the Paris *Figaro*, have denied that any change was impending in Finland. The story that Bobrikoff was falling under suspicion is deemed absurd by *Free Russia* (London), a well-informed refugee organ, which observes that Bobrikoff was fully trusted by the Minister of the Interior von Plehve, who in turn is "all-powerful." *The Finland Bulletin* (London), organ of Finnish exiles, thus sketches Bobrikoff as an administrator:

"With relentless step General Bobrikoff is proceeding with the congenial task of reducing the Grand Duchy of Finland to the same dead level of incompetent administration and sullen discontent which obtain in the provinces of European Russia, where the bureaucratic system is seen in its fullest development. . . . . .

"It is the apotheosis of tyranny. The victims are drawn from all classes of the community. There are ex-senators who have served their country in the highest administrative posts; there are merchants, landowners, peasant farmers, schoolmasters, local preachers, burgomasters—men whose one bond of union is that they have been willing to sacrifice much that life holds that is dearest rather than betray their country. The spectacle presented by Finland at the present moment is indeed one of the strangest on which the sun shines. There the Russian Government is engaged in deliberately substituting for a system of administration which has brought prosperity to the land and made the Finlander, as he was until a few short years ago, the loyalist subject of the Emperor Grand Duke, another system of which the fruits are to be seen at this moment in the millions of discontented, poverty-stricken peasants and workmen who are learning with fatal facility the terrible lesson that only in revolution does there lie the slightest hope of escape from the iron tyranny that holds them in its grip. Yet it is a system which has produced, and is producing, such results in Russia proper that the Emperor Nicholas, under

GENERAL BOBRIKOFF.

His assassination by a patriotic young Finn last week has been succeeded, say cable despatches, by turbulence in Helsingfors. "It is believed that the revolt will spread. More serious news is anticipated. All information is suppressed in official quarters."

the guidance of M. de Plehve and the reactionary ministers whose influence now predominates in the imperial councils, is relentlessly forcing on Finland."

General Bobrikoff has spent much time and energy in the persecution of his scores of personal enemies throughout Finland, says the London *News*, which gives many instances of his stern and absolute methods, besides the following summary of the results of Russification:

"In the autumn of 1902, a series of ordinances were promulgated which swept away all the most cherished privileges of the Finlanders. Russians were admitted into the public services, which meant that in future only the Finnish blacklegs need apply. Such a decree would never have been tolerated by the Diet, had this body retained any effective voice in deciding new legislation. It was further enacted that any public servant might be dismissed without appeal to any constituted court. This ordinance extended even to the judges, who have been sent about their business with ruthless severity. Most painful of all is the ordinance denying to private citizens any appeal to the courts whatsoever, save by courtesy of a superior official, against officials whose offenses are committed in the execution of their duty. This means that a policeman may do anything he likes while he is on his beat. The Czar blandly decorated constables for actions which the Finnish courts—when there were such—pronounced crimes. Such ordinances, of course, rendered the Senate's jurisdiction a mere reminiscence.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Double Garden."—Maurice Maeterlinck. (348 pp.; $1.40 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Pamela Congreve."—Frances Aymar Mathews. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Japan."—Described by great writers; edited by Esther Singleton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60 net.)

"Russia."—Described by great writers; edited by Esther Singleton. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Story of Ponce de Leon."—Florian A. Mann, Bulow, Fla.

"Under the Vierkleur."—Gen. Ben Viljoen. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50.)

"The Fourth Dimension."—C. Howard Hinton. (247 pp. John Lane.)

"Being Done Good."—Edward B. Lent. (Brooklyn Eagle, $1.25 net.)

"Duchess of Few Clothes."—Philip Payne. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"The Poems of Henry Abbey." (D. Appleton & Co., $1.15 net.)

"Cheer Up."—Charles Austin Bates. (Bates Advertising Company.)

"Poems."—Walter Malone (Paul & Douglass Company, Memphis.)

"A History of Two Reciprocity Treaties."—Chalfant Robinson. (Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press, New Haven, Conn.)

"Territorial Acquisitions of the United States."—Edward Bicknell. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

"The Cowboy's Courtship and Other Courtships."—Fanny Williams Gresham. (Neale Publishing Company.)

"The Rock of Arranmore."—John O'Neill. (O'Shea & Co., New York.)

"The Conqueror."—Gertrude Atherton. (Paper edition, $0.25. The Macmillan Company.)

"Tattlings of a Retired Politician."—Forrest Crissey. (Thompson & Thomas, Chicago.)

"Frederick the Great."—W. F. Reddaway. (368 pp.; $1.35 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Belgian Life in Town and Country."—Demetrius C. Boulger. (321 pp.; $1.20 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell."—Thomas Carlyle. (3 volumes, $6. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"My Li'l' Angels."—Anna Yeaman Condict. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)

"The Book of School and College Sports."—Ralph Henry Barbour. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75 net.)

"Richard Gresham."—Robert M. Lovett. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Love among the Ruins."—Warwick Deeping. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Last Days of Lincoln."—John Irving Pearce. (Laird & Lee, Chicago, $1.50.)

"The Watchers of the Trail."—Charles G. D. Roberts. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $2.)

"Four Years under Marse Robert."—Maj. Robert Stiles. (Neale Publishing Company, $2.)

"Kin o'Ktaadn."—Holman F. Day. (Small, Maynard & Co.)

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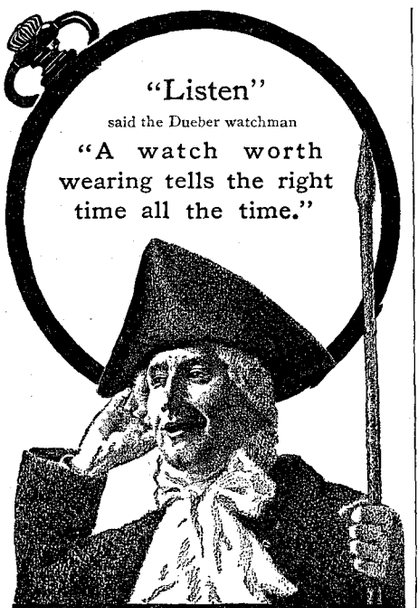

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 13.—Two Cossacks regiments attack the Japanese forces near Polien-Tien, Liao-Tung peninsula, but the enemy by a feigned retreat outflanks the Russians, who lose 800 men. It is reported that Admiral Togo's bombardment of the west coast of the Liao-Tung peninsula caused 3,000 Russians to evacuate Ying-Kow. A Chinese spy from Port Arthur says the fortress's defenders number about 30,000 and that there is lack of food and coal.

June 14.—The Japanese engage the Russians at Wafang-Kao, north of Polian-Tien, but are repulsed. A mine explodes on the Japanese transport *Taihoku* at the entrance to Port Arthur, killing a lieutenant and eighteen men. The Russian cruiser *Novik* and ten destroyers make a sortie from Port Arthur, protected by a heavy fire from the shore batteries, against a number of Japanese war-ships.

June 15.—The Japanese claim a victory near Wafang-Kao, the Russians losing 1,000 men, and abandoning all their guns.

June 16.—General Stakelberg, who was sent with 14,000 troops to relieve Port Arthur, is routed and forced to retreat after 46 hours' fighting at Telissu; the Russian losses in killed and wounded are 800, while the Japanese casualties are placed at 1,000. The Vladivostok squadron returns to port after sinking two Japanese transports in the strait of Korea, 1,000 Japanese losing their lives.

June 17.—The armies of General Stakelberg and General Nodzu are reported resting at Vantsialin and Wafang-Kao respectively; a great Russian force is said to be marching from Tashi-Chiao, and that General Kuropatkin has gone south to take command.

June 18.—Admiral Wittsoeft reports that all the damaged ships at Port Arthur have been repaired.

June 19.—Five vessels, three of them transports, were destroyed by the Vladivostok squadron in the recent raid in the strait of Korea.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 13.—The Council of the Russian Empire approves the bill repealing the law which forbids the Jews to live within thirty miles of the Russian frontier.

June 14.—King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, decides in favor of Great Britain in the Anglo-Brazilian dispute over the Guiana frontier.

June 15.—The Premier of Hungary declares in the Diet the Government's intention to restrict immigration.

The bandit Raisuli increases his demands upon which depends the release of Perdicaris and Varley; delay will result pending the decision by the Moorish Government.

General Count Bobrikoff, governor of Finland, is shot and mortally wounded; his assassin commits suicide.

June 19.—No revenge is to be taken on the Finnish people for the assassination of General Bobrikoff; M. Plehve recommends that the governor's policy in Finland be continued.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

June 14.—The Illinois Democratic state convention instructs its fifty-four delegates to St. Louis to vote as a unit for W. R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination.

Attorney-General Knox, it is reported, will retire from the Cabinet at once, and William H. Moody, now Secretary of the Navy, will succeed him as Attorney-General.

June 16.—The Democratic state conventions of Arkansas and Mississippi instruct their delegates to vote for Judge Parker; the former has eighteen delegates and the latter twenty.

The Republican National Committee meets in Chicago to consider contests involving seats in the national convention; memorials to Senators Hanna and Quay are adopted.

June 17.—The Republican National Committee, by

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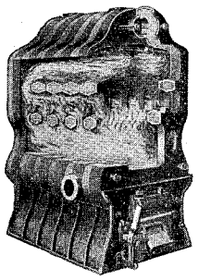

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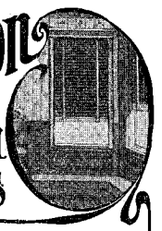

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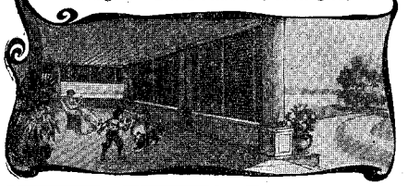

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a unanimous vote, decides the Wisconsin contest in favor of the "Stalwarts," rejecting the claims of the La Follette delegates.

The Democrats of Indian Territory select an unpledged delegation to St. Louis, but nearly all the delegates favor Judge Parker.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 13.—James N. Tyner, ex-Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-office Department, appeals to President Roosevelt to undo the "injustice" of Mr. Roosevelt in prejudging him on charges of corruption.

June 14.—The United Confederate veterans begin their reunion in Nashville.

June 15.—The steamer *General Slocum*, carrying a Sunday-school excursion party of about 1,200 persons, mostly women and children, is destroyed by fire in the East River, New York, resulting in a great loss of life; 632 bodies have been recovered.

June 16.—Maj.-Gen. H. C. Corbin is ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Maj.-Gen. J. F. Wade.

Charles F. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, is charged with aiding and abetting murder in the explosion at the Vindicator mine, at Cripple Creek, Colo., last November.

June 17.—President Roosevelt orders a rigid investigation of the disaster on the *General Slocum* and Secretary Cortelyou is to conduct the inquiry.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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SET.

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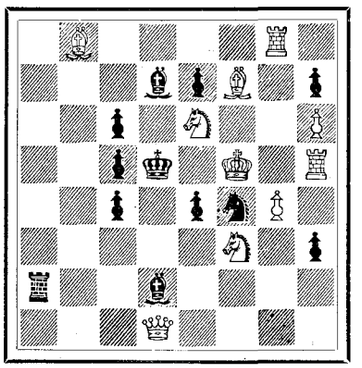
A **Problem 944.**

Black—Twelve Pieces.



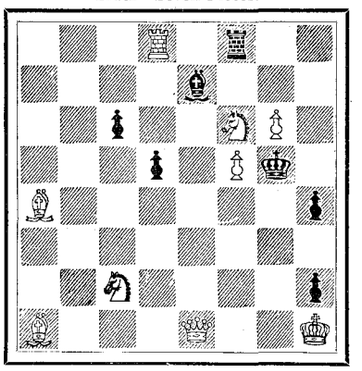
White—Ten Pieces.

1B4R1; 3bpB1p; 2p1S2P; 2pk1K1R; 2p1psP1; 5S1p; r2b4; 3Q4;

White mates in two moves.

B **Problem 945.**

Black—Seven Pieces.

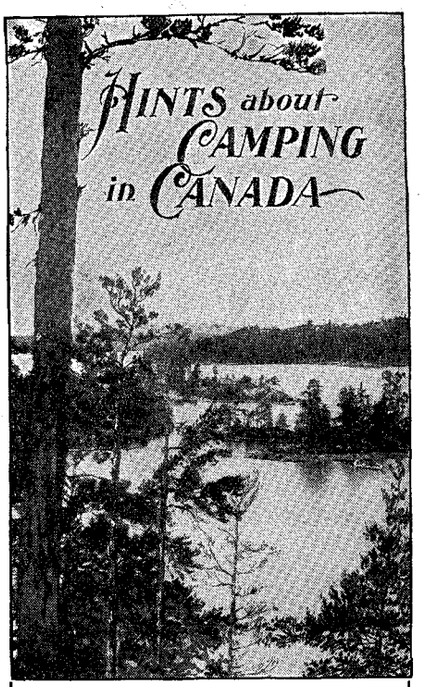


White—Nine Pieces.

3R1r2; 4b3; 2p2SP1; 3p1Pk1; B6p; 8; 2S4p; B3Q2K.

White mates in three moves.

TRAVEL



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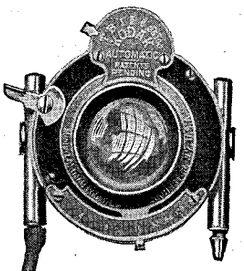

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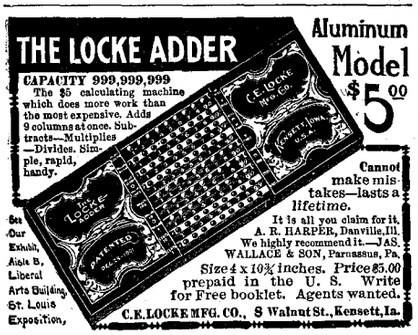

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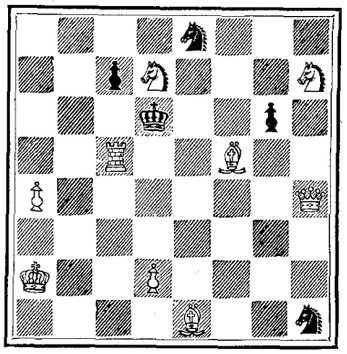
C. **Problem 946.**

Black—Five Pieces.



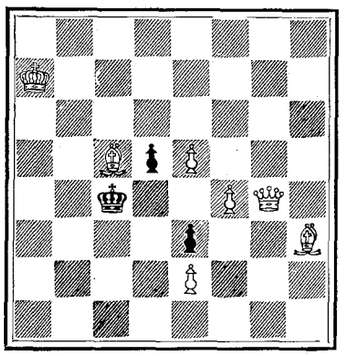
White—Nine Pieces.

4 S 3; 2 p S 3 S; 3 k 2 p 1; 2 R 2 B 2; P 6 Q; 8; K 2 P 4; 4 B 2 s.

White mates in three moves.

D. **Problem 947.**

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

8; K 7; 8; 2 B p P 3; 2 k 2 P Q 1; 4 p 2 B; 4 P 3; 8.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 936. Author's Key; Kt—K 6.
Cooke by P—B 3.

No. 937. Key-move: Q—Q 7.

No. 938. Author's Key: R—Kt 6.
Second Solution: K—Q 7.

No. 939. Key-move: Q—R 2.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S; Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; C. B. E., Youngstown, N. Y.; R. O'C., San Francisco; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

936: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. G. Overholzer, Anamoose, N. D.; H. J. Bothe, Baltimore, Md.

936, 938, 939: C. B. E., Youngstown, O.

937: Lyndon, Athens, Ga.

937, 938, 939: the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.

937, 939: E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

938, 939: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.

In addition to those reported, J. F. Court, New York City, got 934; Dr. O. H. Thiele, Cassville, Mo., 934, 935; W. T. St. Auburn, London, Eng., 930, 933.

ERRATA,

Problem 941 (Möller). The White P on K R 7 should be a white B, and the black K should be on Q 5.

This problem, as published, was taken from the *Schachzeitung*. The Chess editor supposed that he had solved it. He is now convinced that it is insoluble as published, and gives the corrections as soon as possible. He very greatly regrets these errors.

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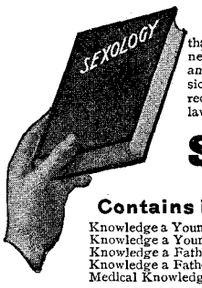

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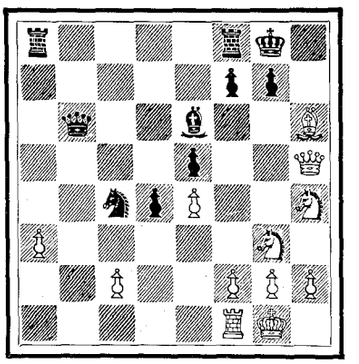
A Lesson by Pillsbury.

In a recent match between the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York City and the Franklin Club of Philadelphia, Marshall played on the New York team, and Pillsbury with the Quaker City representatives. The game is specially interesting, and shows Pillsbury in his old-time form.

	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		PILLSBURY. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	21	B x P	P x B
2	Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	22	Q x R P	B—B 4
3	P x P	P—K 3	23	Q—Kt 5 ch	B—Kt 3
4	P—K 4	B x P	24	Kt—R 5	K R—Q Kt sq
5	B-Kt 5 ch	Kt—B 3	25	Kt—B 6 ch	K—B sq
6	Castles	P—Q R 3	26	Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
7	B—R 4	K Kt—K 2	27	Kt-Q 5 ch	K—Q 2
8	Kt—B 3	P—Q 5	28	Kt x Q ch	R x Kt
9	Kt—K 2	Castles	29	Q—Kt 7	K—K 2
10	P—Q R 3	P—K 4	30	P—B 4	R—K B 3
11	P—Q Kt 4	B—R 2	31	P—B 5	B—R 4
12	Kt—Kt 3	B—K 3	32	R-Q Kt sq	R—R 2
13	P—Kt 5	P x P	33	R—Kt 8	R(B3)-Q R 3
14	B x P	P—K R 3	34	Q—R 8	K—Q 3
15	R—Kt sq	B—Q B 4	35	Q—B 8 ch	K—Q 2
16	B x Kt	Kt x B	36	Q—B 8 ch	K—Q 3
17	R x P	B—Kt 3	37	Q x Kt	R x P
18	Kt—R 4	Kt—R 4	38	R-Kt 6 ch	K—Q 2
19	R x B	Q x R	39	Q—B 6 ch wins.	
20	Q—R 5	Kt— B5			

Position after White's 21st move.



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	LASKER. *White.*	LAWRENCE. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	LAWRENCE. *Black.*
1	P—Q 4	P—Q 4	28	P—K 4	Q—Q 5
2	P—Q B 4	P—K 3	29	Q x Q	R x Q
3	Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	30	P—B 3	R—Q 7
4	B P x P	K P x P	31	P—Q R 4	R—Q 5
5	Kt—B 3	B—K 3	32	R—R sq	P—Q R 4
6	B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3	33	R—R 2	K—B 3
7	P—K 3	B—K 2	34	K—B 2	K—K 4
8	B x Kt	B x B	35	K—K 3	R—Kt 5
9	B-Kt 5 ch	Kt—Q 2	36	R—R 3	P—R 3
10	P x P	Castles	37	P—B 4 ch	K—B 3
11	P—B 6	B x Kt ch	38	P—Kt 4	K—K 3
12	P x B	Q—R 4	39	K—B 3	R—B 5
13	P x P	Q R—Kt sq	40	P—R 4	R—Kt 5
14	B x Kt	Q x P ch	41	P—R 5	P x P
15	Kt—Q 2	B x B	42	P x P	K—B 3
16	R—Kt sq	B—B 3	43	R—R sq	R—B 5
17	Castles	R x P	44	R—Kt	R x P
18	Kt—Kt 3	K R—Kt sq	45	R-Kt 6 ch	K—Kt 2
19	R—B sq	Q—B 3	46	P—K 5	R—R 8
20	Kt—R 5	R—Kt 3	47	R—Kt 7	P—R 5
21	Kt x B	R x Kt	48	P—K 6	K—B 3
22	Q x P	R x R	49	P x P	K—Kt 2
23	R x R	P—Kt 3	50	R—R 7	P—R 6
24	P—K R 3	R—Q sq	51	K—Kt 4	P—R 7
25	Q—Q R 5	P—Q R 3	52	K—B 5	R—R 8
26	R—Kt sq	R—Q 3	53	R x P	R x P ch
27	Q—Q B 5	K—Kt 2	54	K—K 6	Resigns.

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	MIESES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*		MIESES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	12	Kt—Q 5	R—K sq
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13	Kt x B ch	Q x Kt
3	B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	14	K R-K sq	Q—B 3
4	Castles	B—K 2	15	Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
5	Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	16	Q x B	Q—Kt 3
6	P—Q 4	B—Q 2	17	K—R sq	Q x K P
7	B—K 3	Castles	18	B x P	Q x P
8	Q—K 2	Kt—K Kt 5	19	Q R—B sq	P—Q B 3
9	B x Kt	B x B	20	Q x Kt P	Q—R 5
10	P x P	Kt x P	21	B—K 3	Kt—Q 6
11	Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2		Resigns.	

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. H. J.," New York.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'The fish weighed two and three-quarters pounds' or 'The fish weighed two and three-quarter pounds'?"

In the grammatical inflection of words the second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized; thus we say "a ten-foot rule"; "a three-story house." By analogy the latter sentence in "C. H. J's" query above "The fish weighed two and three-quarter pounds" is correct.

"C. E. G.," Paris, Cal.—"Do you regard the use of the word 'make' followed by the preposition 'for' as good English in such a sentence as 'Even war with all its horrors makes for civilization'? Has this use of the word literary sanction, or is it only tolerated?"

In the manner used here "makes for" means to "have effect; be advantageous; contribute"; as, "There is an Eternal Power that *makes for* righteousness; there is also an Eternal Power, in ourselves, that *makes for* beauty." This use of "makes" followed by "for" has the sanction of literary usage, and on this account it is recorded by lexicographers.

"S. I.," New Orleans, La.—"Would you class the words 'individuality' and 'personality' as synonyms?"

"Individuality" is synonymous of "personality" when it is used to mean the attributes that make up the character and nature of an individual, or that which distinguishes and characterizes a person.

"E. O.," Montreal, Can.—"Should the word 'crowned' when used as an adjective be pronounced with two distinct syllables?"

No, the pronunciation of "crowned," participial adjective, is "crownd"; it has only one syllable.

"A. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—(1) "Can you explain why modern dictionaries do not record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives? (2) Are 'few' and 'less' synonymous terms? (3) Is it permissible to use a plural verb with a singular number, as in the sentence 'There were a large number of people present'? (4) Should 'couple,' as applied to persons, be used with a singular or plural verb?"

(1) Dictionaries, as a rule, record the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives only when these are irregularly formed. If lexicographers should give those that are formed regularly, according to the simplest rules of grammar, it would become necessary for them to give in addition not only the participles of verbs regularly formed, but their conjugations also, and these would so increase the size of the dictionaries as to make them difficult to consult. (2) "Few" means "a small or a limited number; not many"; as, many people are readers, but *few* read with profit. "Few" is frequently used by ellipsis with the force of a plural noun or pronoun to express a small number of persons or things used collectively; as, "few believed the story." "Less" means "smaller, as in capacity, quantity or scope; not so large; of smaller import or slighter consequence; inferior." "Few" is usually applied to numbers; "less" to quantity or bulk. (3) It is not permissible to use a verb in the plural with a singular noun or pronoun. (4) The word "couple" implies the conjunction of two separate individualities into one and, therefore, ought logically to be used with a verb in the singular, but custom sanctions the use of a verb in the plural. The word is often used loosely and erroneously to mean any two things of a kind; a pair.

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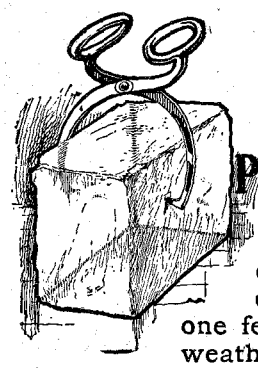

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